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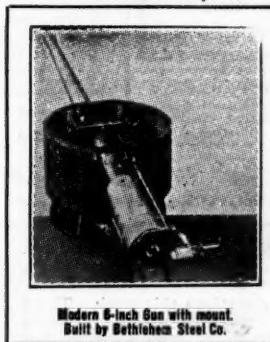
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared last week on pages 194 and 223, except that Troop K, 12th Cavalry, has gone to Fort Meade, S.D.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Corrected up to Oct. 20. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Rockland, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glen-
non. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Tuxpan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 26(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Ham-
pton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flag-
ship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera
Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Ad-
dress there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Ed-
ward W. Eberle. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At San-
chez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. George E. Lake. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang (Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely ordered to

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MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

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TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr.

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MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Tompkins-
ville, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Presi-
den Roads, Mass.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Tompkins-
ville, N.Y.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Tompkins-
ville, N.Y.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander. First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander. Second Division.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

G-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to New-
port, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At New-
port, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. En route to New York, N.Y.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. R. S. Fay. En route to New York, N.Y.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to New-
port, R.I.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mex-
ico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New London, Conn.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New London, Conn.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Kleemann. At Cape Haitian, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ULIGO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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SOMONA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 253.)

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THE RIP VAN WINKLES' AWAKENING.

It has come a little sooner than we expected, but it has come all the same. We refer to the waking up even of the anti-militarists. It has required just such a demonstration of the power of a nation with a properly conducted military establishment as has been given by the German advance into Belgium, France and Russia to convince many of the American people of the possibilities of attack that lie hidden in thorough military organization, and of the futility of a nation's depending upon its "aroused citizens" to withstand the rush of a military power such as that of Germany. The early successes of the German army doubtless put to sleep forever the absurd confidence that has had such vigorous life in the United States in the Republic's strength in the fighting potentialities of its patriotic citizenship when aroused by the fear of invasion. This blind trust has been one of the strong cards in the hands of the anti-militarists. It was not so long ago that Mr. Carnegie electrified an audience by telling them that an invading army would have no chance in the United States, that we would merely lure them into the interior, surround them with our "trained sharpshooters," and there slaughter them all if they did not surrender.

It is such fanciful pictures as these that unfortunately have had more weight with the American people for decades than the sober reasoning and logical appeals of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, reinforcing those of our best informed military men. However, the impressiveness of the proof of Germany's military power has not failed this time to break in upon the usual lethargy of the American people. How long this change will last we cannot tell, but we are grateful for even its temporary appearance, since it is not likely that the present generation will soon forget its surprise at the way great obstacles can be swept aside by a powerful army trained to the minute and ready for immediate action. Our older citizens whose lives include the Civil War period must have contrasted the swift tide of German invasion with the slow and painful efforts in 1861 both North and South to make soldiers out of the recruits that flocked to the colors. Younger Americans have had the example of the Spanish-American War to edify them, with its weeks of preparation and the final despatching of a force to Cuba so small that in the present gigantic conflict in Europe it would cut no figure at all, as it amounted to no more than 14,340 officers and men.

Among the earliest risers to the situation is the New York World, which, referring to the resolution of Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, providing for an inquiry into the military preparedness of the United States, says: "Such an inquiry as Representative Gardner proposes has nothing to do with jingoism or with military expansion. The American people are spending through their National Government nearly \$250,000,000 a year for their Military Establishment. But are they receiving a dollar's worth of protection for every dollar they spend? Hitherto every movement in the direction of better preparedness for war in this country has been a movement for swollen appropriations and swollen armaments. The American people have no mind to imitate Europe in this respect, and they have not changed their opinions as a result of this war. But an inquiry into the quality of the American Military Establishment is quite a different thing from a jingo campaign for more ships and more men."

One may be tempted to believe that the World is trying to "save its face" with the expression "swollen appropriations and swollen armaments," for we can recall no demand for an increase of the Army and Navy that has

had about it any suggestion of "swollen" appropriations. Germany and other great continental nations can maintain so large a standing army at much smaller cost because the soldiery are compelled to serve the country practically without pay. When the United States shall adopt the system of universal obligatory military service for all the men of the nation this country should have even a more imposing array of trained soldiers than any Power in Europe. Whatever is lacking in the efficiency of our Military Establishment is due to the clamor of the anti-militarists. Even so rational and conservative a measure as the Additional Officers' bill which was introduced in Congress several years ago was attacked in certain quarters as if it had been designed by the very enemies of the nation. Those who were behind it were accused of seeking to enlarge the military caste, to increase the power of the military authorities, and in general they were charged with engineering a raid upon the Treasury in the interest of the military clique. At that time we heard much about "swollen appropriations and swollen armaments."

The World gravely informs us that "an inquiry into the quality of the American Military Establishment is quite a different thing from a jingo campaign for more ships and more men." We confess an utter inability to understand the distinction that this jumble of words seeks to draw. If the result of the inquiry shall be to make it plain that more ships and more men are needed (and anyone familiar with the military needs of the country knows that that must be the conclusion of an honest inquiry), will the World call it a "jingo campaign for more ships and more men" if Representative Gardner shall introduce a bill "To enlarge the Army and the Navy of the United States"? The World knows, or ought to know, that in its globe-circling cruise the Battleship Fleet of the U.S. Navy in 1907-09 was compelled to fall back upon the service of vessels flying foreign flags as fuel ships or colliers. Yet since then every attempt to give to our Navy a proper proportion of colliers has met with so much opposition that friends of the Navy have been satisfied if they have been able to add one or two now and then to the building program of the Navy Department. If an inquiry into the preparedness of the United States shall disclose that our Navy is shamefully short of fuel ships, will the World enter upon a "jingo campaign" if it shall urge a proper supply of such ships? If it is true that the strength of a chain is the strength of the weakest link and the speed of a fleet is the speed of the slowest vessel, it is equally true that the efficiency of a modern fleet depends upon the fuel capacity of that fleet, just as the efficiency of the old-time fleets depended upon the extent of sail power, everything else, of course, being equal. England has recognized the crucial importance of this fact by supplying herself with coal and oil stations in all parts of the globe. Plain as is the necessity of sufficient fuel ships, we have no doubt that, if it were proposed in the coming session of Congress to provide six new colliers for our Navy, there would be columns printed from day to day in a certain class of newspapers referring to what the World confusingly calls "swollen appropriations and swollen armaments." Just how a navy or an army can be expanded without a swelling of the expenses it would be interesting for the World to explain.

The fact that such an inquiry as that of Representative Gardner now wins the high approval of the World may be taken to indicate that the World and papers and persons of its class have been mistaken in their outcry against "swollen armaments." We are reminded of the simpleton farmer who bought a fine harness for his team and then refused to buy bits as the rest of the harness had cost enough. In a way that is what the United States has done with its military and naval establishment. It has gone to elaborate expense in one direction and has "skimped" in another until the net result has been to give the country an ill proportioned military and naval establishment. It is regrettable that so influential a newspaper as the World should have to be awakened to the possibility of this being the case by the introduction of a resolution in the halls of Congress. We customarily count upon a great newspaper as being well informed on the conditions affecting our large public institutions, and we do not understand how the World could have kept in touch with the hearings before Congressional committees in which our Army and Navy officers have given their testimony without having an accurate knowledge of the shortcomings of our Services and without realizing how clearly these shortcomings have been pointed out, not only by the officers of our Services, but also by the civilian Secretaries who have been at the head of the War and Navy Departments.

Nothing that can be revealed by the Gardner inquiry will be strange to the officers of our Military Establishment. Its disclosures have already been discounted time and again by the testimony of officers before the Senate and House committees and in annual reports. This inquiry, however, gives hopeful signs of arousing the American people from their torpor respecting our military preparedness. In our editorial last week, entitled, "Is This a War Against Militarism?" we took occasion to remark that "it is probable that the military systems of Europe will receive a powerful augmentation as a consequence of this conflict." Now, if we may judge from the attitude of the World, there is likely to be a healthy appreciation of the drawbacks in our military system, and perhaps sincere, honest, earnest effort to correct them, and to give the Republic what the Army and Navy have so long asked for—a Military Establish-

ment of a strength and effectiveness proportioned to the responsibilities and dangers which the nation is certain to face in the coming years.

PROPER CONTROL OF THE NAVY.

In an official statement as to the condition of the United States Navy, which Secretary Daniels gave to the press, we note that the head of the Navy Department makes this assertion: "Absolute control of the Navy by a military head or by a general staff composed of naval officers solely is contrary to the spirit of our institutions." We do not know what the Secretary means by speaking of "absolute control" of the Navy. If he means to tell the American people that the Army is under the absolute control of the General Staff, he is certainly at fault, for there is no such control vested in the General Staff. If Mr. Daniels's objection to a General Staff for the Navy rests upon no sounder foundation than that mistaken belief he is not as well prepared as he might be to discuss the best means of adding to the efficiency of the Navy. Despite the existence of the General Staff, Mr. Daniels will find that the Secretary of War, the President as the Commander-in-Chief, and Congress all have something to say about the Army. Probably the General Staff is as much surprised as we are to see Secretary Daniels suggest even by indirection that its powers are those of "absolute control."

Not only should the General Staff be surprised; it should be alarmed, for to what awful reckoning will not the American people hold it in the event of war and of our tiny Army proving unable to hold back the hosts of some fully prepared invading nation. If it has had "absolute control" it will be asked to make an accounting of its stewardship, and sad indeed will be its fate if it is proved to be responsible for an inadequate Army. If a General Staff for the Army is found not to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, how does Mr. Daniels come to the conclusion that a similar staff for the Navy would be out of harmony with our form of Government? To assert that a staff with "absolute control" is not wanted is entirely supererogatory, since no one as far as we know, has ever advocated for either the Army or the Navy any such thing; but what has been asked for has been a direction of the affairs of the Army and the Navy such as those institutions have in foreign countries. In the Army that desire has been realized by the establishing of the General Staff, but such a consummation has not yet been reached in the Navy. In juxtaposition to the remarks of Secretary Daniels we are tempted to place the sentiments of a high officer of the Navy who wrote us a few days ago as follows:

"If we are not going to have war at any time, then the Navy Department can keep going on as at present. The Department is being run inexpensively and everything is peaceful and lovely. But (horrid thought) suppose war comes; no, not even that—suppose a Congressional committee asks the Department, 'What would you do if war should unfortunately come?' What in the world would be, what in the world could be the answer? The War Department is better off, because it has made provision and has a General Staff that could answer this question immediately. It knows what it (the Department) would do. Why does each ship of our Navy go to the trouble of 'clearing ship for action' with the greatest possible despatch when the Department has no plan for doing a like thing itself?"

Here is a high officer of the Navy who laments the absence of a General Staff for the Navy. There was no thought in the mind of the man who wrote that letter that he was yearning for something that was "contrary to the spirit of the institutions of the country." Secretary Daniels rather superfluously lays stress upon the fact that "our system of government provides for a civilian head of the Navy." That may all be granted without in any way detracting from the force of the demand that the Navy have some guiding body like the General Staff of the Army or the Admiralty of Great Britain. In depreciating the importance to the Navy of such a body, Mr. Daniels goes far astray when he intimates that such a proposal carries with it any idea of giving the "absolute control" of the Navy to any body of men. The Army is no less answerable to the orders of the President now that it has a General Staff than it was when it had no such staff. The Navy does not object to the civilian control of the Navy required by our form of Government. What it does object to is having the Navy controlled by civilian ignorance, civilian schemes of philanthropy, civilian prejudice and civilian subversion to political conditions.

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and, since the beginning of the war, in close supervisory touch with hospital work in England, said: "I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of five or six per cent. of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there has been but one fatality out of more than 700 wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus. This result is partly due to the self-sterilization of the modern high velocity bullets and partly to efficient field first aid. I have yet to see a wound inflicted by either a dum-dum or an explosive bullet." Sir William thinks that the chief danger is from typhoid, which can be prevented by vaccination, and pneumonia, the prevention of which will be a problem.

Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, a veteran of the Civil War and a former member of the National Guard, contributes to the Journal of Newburgh, N.Y., his views on the best way of increasing the Regular Army to a status that would insure the nation against invasion. He would increase the Regular Army to 200,000 men and by the high pay make the "business of soldiering" so attractive that men would not want to quit. He would make the pay of the private \$20 a month, of a corporal \$22, of a sergeant \$25, adding one dollar a month for each year of service. With this system in operation he believes that the worst punishment that could be visited upon a soldier would be dismissal from so pecuniarily remunerative a service. Now, what would happen in the event of invasion with such an army? With the National Guard the 100,000 of the Regulars would line up to repel the invaders, while the other 100,000 would be actively at work getting into shape by "intensive training" the million men that "could be readily enlisted in forty-eight hours." Each man of the million told off as instructors would have ten men to teach how to shoot, how to take care of themselves in the field, how to construct intrenchments, etc. The inventor of this scheme has failed to see one weak spot in his wonderful system. There must be appliances for all these things. Men can't be taught how to shoot or how to take care of themselves in the field except by actual experience under conditions simulating as nearly as possible actual war conditions. The fancy balks at the spectacle of groups of men all over the country dashing about here and there learning the art of war, each ten under the care of a Regular. Where would the ranges for rifle practice be, how could ten men "enthuse" over going out by themselves to construct intrenchments? But apart from all this, there is growing up a feeling that, instead of paying men so much to serve in the Army, service with the colors is a duty patriotically owing to the nation like any other public duty. Field Marshal Lord Roberts has been telling the British public for years that the time has come for the British people to wake up to the fact that the continental idea of obligatory military service for young men is the proper one for England to follow. Perhaps Captain Dickey will find that such a sentiment will be more to the liking of the American people than the proposal to lure men to the colors with high pay.

In an address at the last open session of the twenty-fifth congress of the French Surgical Association, M. Delorme, Medical Inspector, spoke of the necessity of surgeons recasting their opinions after every war in order that they may conform to the new lessons learned. "The most striking example of this difference of new and old views," he said, "is contained in the domain of laparotomy. During the Transvaal war England sent several of her most eminent surgeons to the field of battle; the patients upon whom they performed laparotomy died in greater numbers than those that were not operated on. That was because one does not have the choice of conditions and hours for operation on the battlefield. Perforation of the abdomen by a small projectile from a long distance is less dangerous than one by a revolver bullet at close range, and by adding a fresh traumatism to that already present the surgeon destroys by his operation salutary adhesions that have already been formed." Discussing this statement, Dr. O. Laurent, the French surgeon, in *La Presse Médicale*, Paris, says that he was in charge of the large field hospital at the taking of Adrianople in the Turco-Balkan war, and he was shocked at the inability to render on the field the proper laparotomy that proves so successful in civil practice, thanks to the perfection of operative technique. "That these advanced methods cannot be applied at a certain distance from the field of battle," he said, "is in my mind due to the fact that the ambulance service is not sufficiently well organized. There should be a system of aseptic ambulances reserved especially for cases of abdominal injury that would allow of laparotomy being performed within the first twelve hours in certain cases such as hemorrhage, injury to the bladder, etc. They should be provided with a complete personnel, physicians and selected assistants, destined especially for this section. With the present ambulance system there is nothing for the surgeon to do but refrain from operation near the battlefield in abdominal injuries. Operations at the front will be possible only when there is a perfect organization of special ambulances."

Recalling the memory of Col. John G. Ballance, U.S.A. (brigadier general, U.S.V.), a correspondent sends a copy of the handsome memorial record in honor of General Ballance published at the time of his death in 1910 by the Sons of the Revolution in the state of California, compiled for the society by Holdridge Ozro Collins, LL.D. Our correspondent adds: "It is something to be said of an officer that 'he made the greatest march ever made by an American Infantry force.' General Lawton said that 'his extraordinary services in the Philippines were greater than that of any other officer.' Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, recommending his promotion, said: 'His forced march with his Infantry from Cabanatuan to Hummingan to cover my Cavalry advance is without parallel in the history of our Army.' * * * I fully agree with General Lawton's statement that the extraordinary work of Ballance's command did more to make that expedition successful than that of any other organization." Major General Lawton said that 'Major Ballance was the best commander he had in his Army.' These and other highly laudatory reports are set out in the Memoir."

The Chinese Students' Monthly thinks that only under the following circumstances could the war be averted: "If France could be induced to forget 'The Terrible Year' and reconcile herself to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine; England be persuaded that it is lawful for Germany to compete with her in the markets of the world and to challenge her lordship of the seas; Germany be convinced that England harbors no grievance against her on account of her wonderful progress in commerce and industry; Russia be told that she will eventually have an outlet to the sea and that she encounters no opposition in her expansion in Europe and Asia. Japan has still to be pacified for her hatred for Germany because of her part in forcing the Asiatic power to give up the territory she robbed from China. Is it possible

to adjust all these? If not, talk not who caused the war. All are responsible for it, although the immediate cause might be furnished by just one nation. Fortunately," says the Monthly, "China and America, the two largest republics in the world, are not engaged in the war; and we should be grateful for it. This awful cataclysm can not but sober us. The sufferings of our fellowmen on the battlefields and the sacrifices of the nations at war cannot but stimulate our desire to help and be useful to mankind. The terrible result of racial and national hatred serves to make us more forgiving and gentle. And the futility of reliance on treaty obligations and international guarantees teaches us the lesson that one must be strong in order to command the respect of others. These are the lessons of the war; and it is indeed a great misfortune to China, if her students would not take them. China is affected by the war diplomatically, financially and in matters concerning the law and order of the country. So far, China has met the extraordinary conditions due to the conflict admirably well; and we will not be surprised to see her come out of it better than most people dare to expect."

The German press is still very angry with Mr. Roosevelt for his article about the war. The Frankfurter Zeitung attacks him bitterly, saying: "If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in becoming President again the question arises what sort of neutrality would it be that such a President would exercise in the name of America. * * * Germany must consider what would happen if this ambitious man should again become President, and above all the German-American electors must consider it." The Berliner Tageblatt thinks that, although he may originally have been "misled" by English news, "there is no longer any lack in the United States of instructive material in both German and English about the real causes of the war and the part played by England." It is strange that Mr. Roosevelt has remained so obtuse! While the Tageblatt accuses Mr. Roosevelt of stupidity, Count Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, accuses him of deliberate bad faith in failing to admit that Germany is "fighting a defensive war that was forced upon her in the most just of all possible causes."

Seventeen lieutenants and one ensign in the U.S. Navy will take the last year of their post-graduate courses at the School of Engineering at Columbia University. They have replaced the officers who finished the course last spring. Nearly all have been with the fleet in Mexican waters this summer, and one, Lieut. William R. Furlong, was radio officer of the Atlantic Fleet, having completed his course in radio telegraphy at Columbia. The lieutenants at the University this year comprise Abel T. Bidwell, an instructor in the post-graduate department last year at Annapolis, and the others are Joseph J. Broshek, Worrall R. Carter, Alexander M. Charlton, Charles R. Clark, Schamyl Cochran, Marshall Collins, Henry F. D. Davis, Harry G. Donald, David F. Ducey, James McC. Irish, Edward H. Loftin, Harvey W. McCormack, William H. Pasley, Charles C. Ross, Eugene E. Wilson and Charles C. Windsor, and the ensign is Louis R. Ford.

"When I first went to Brazil, thirty years back," says a correspondent of the London Times, "I was struck by the enormous number of Germans there, and, while repudiating as a myth the then existing local belief that each man had been provided by the German government with a 'Zündnadelgewehr' to assist in the supposed impending German invasion, I could not help wondering if there were not really some political purpose in their agglomeration; and some years after I had left Brazil a conversation on the subject of the German colonies in Brazil which I held with an exalted German personage tended to confirm my suspicions. And it must be remembered that a million Germans—more or less—represent not only a considerable percentage of the population, but an infinitely larger proportion of the pure white population throughout Brazil, since for the greater part the native Brazilians are either of black or of mixed race."

One of the novelties of the winter in New York will be a Chinese fête in benefit of the Red Cross Society, which is to be held in December. The following is taken from the program of the fête: "In this royal fête, Chinese history will be represented by floats from ancient times to the present day. The room will be converted into a veritable Chinese fairyland, over 100,000 square feet of space having been donated by William Morris of the New York Theater. There will be displays of Chinese life, both ancient and modern, including objects of art, tapestries, embroideries, merchandise, costumes, etc. A Chinese supper will be served, consisting of many different kinds of Chinese foods, cooked by famous Chinese chefs. The Oriental 'Bal' will represent the costumes and uniforms of the different Oriental nations, making a picture of brilliancy and splendor never before seen in America. The different dynasties will be shown in historical Chinese costumes."

A correspondent writes: "I am sure that I but echo the sentiment of my brother officers when I say that it is a positive joy to read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL notes on the European war after trying to find a little grain among all the newspaper chaff that is passed out as 'news.' Truly the ignorance of newspaper editors in regard to military matters is colossal. As a result of the present war in Europe this country is rapidly becoming lunatic on the subjects of disarmament and peace; in my opinion both the Army and the Navy are going to experience some tough sledding during the next year or so. I trust that you will keep hammering away, in spite of the discouragement you must at times feel, at the proposition that the land forces of this country must be put on an efficient basis and that the naval forces must be continually augmented for our national safety."

Children of Belgian and French refugees left destitute by the war are so numerous throughout northern France and all of Belgium that the French government, while it has undertaken to do all it can, has found it practically impossible to cope with the problem, and charita-

ble persons have felt impelled to come to the relief of the distressing situation. Mrs. Bellinger, wife of Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C., U.S.A., writes from Governors Island, N.Y.: "I wish to appeal in behalf of these children rescued by American charity. Any donations for the boxes of clothing I am, with the generous assistance of friends, arranging to send them will be gladly welcomed. Substantial, warm garments, stockings, etc., are greatly needed, as these children were wearing light summer clothing when rescued."

Over 15,000 college and school boy marksmen is the record for the school year ending June 30, 1914. Through the combined efforts of the National Rifle Association of America and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, rapid strides are being made looking to the introduction of rifle shooting as one of the recognized sports in the schools and colleges throughout the country, and the movement has been still further stimulated by a recent Act of Congress authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition to such clubs and to cadet corps. A feature of this work which is worthy of mention is the fact that there have been no serious accidents of any kind on rifle ranges since the work was introduced, a claim that could hardly hold good in connection with other prominent school sports such as football and baseball.

Secretary Daniels on Oct. 17 awarded the contracts for the two battleships for which bids were recently received. One ship will be awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company on their Class 1 bid (\$7,250,000), and one to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company on their Class 2 bid (\$7,115,000). The hull of both ships will be in accordance with the Department's design, but the turbines will differ in the two ships; in the one to be built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, they will be of the Parsons type, similar to those of the Arizona, and the other ship of the Curtis type, similar to those of the Pennsylvania. The third ship will be built at the New York Navy Yard. The hull will be the same as the hull of the others, but a decision as to the type of machinery has not yet been reached.

Says the Pioneer, the 10th U.S. Infantry newspaper: "To my way of thinking, the hardest part of the Service is not the long drills, the hard hikes, the foreign climes we may have to serve in, but the 'grouch perpetuums' that we have to endure in our barrack living quarters. They are the ones who keep the men discontented and always on the look out for a kick. They are the very ones who have been the failures in civil life, the ones who could not hold down a job for two weeks at a time; and now, when they are having an easy time of it, they make it unpleasant for the young fellows coming in, who intend to make a success of their Army life. The only safe rule for the newly enlisted man is to give such men lots of room, to leave them alone."

"When we have seen all Europe burst into war flames without a moment's notice," says the Washington Times, "clear reason cannot ignore the possibility that we might be plunged into a great war coming like the clap out of Europe's sky. We need not be afraid to admit our unpreparedness if we are not prepared, and the men who know say we are not. The thing to be ashamed of, when something ought to be done, is to do nothing, say nothing. If England had been as well prepared for war in her land forces as she was in her navy there would be no European war now."

From Munich, Bavaria, we receive this note: "A London publisher sought, by way of Switzerland, to obtain the English publication rights of Schönwerth's 'Vade Mecum of the Field Surgeon,' which had exhausted three editions in three weeks. The cable reply read: 'English edition of Schönwerth's Vade Mecum unnecessary, as the wounded Englishmen are to be found in the German hospitals and will be treated in accordance with the German edition.'

John Quincy Adams, in his Diary, Vol. 8, page 354, April 13, 1831, says: "Rodgers told me that he had been repeatedly upon the point of resigning his commission, so miserably conducted was the administration of the Navy Department. He assured me that the Secretary had actually resolved to send a frigate into the Pacific Ocean, to pass Cape Horn, in the month of June, for the benefit of a summer passage; and that he gravely asked an officer of the Navy on what part of the coast of South America the island of Barbadoes was situated."

With a parade headed by Governor Hodges, of Kansas, executives of other Western states, and a battalion of the Kansas National Guard, the ninth International Dry Farming Congress convened at Wichita, Kas., Oct. 12. In the sessions, which lasted four days, there were marketing and rural credits, live stock, dairying, and silos, crops and soils, and allied topics were discussed in their relation to the less humid climates.

An American who recently returned to this country from France reports a conversation with a Frenchman, who in discussing the slow progress of the Allies' counter attack upon the German army remarked satirically: "What can you expect against a nation that has mobilized God!"

A company of New York insurance brokers in a circular advertising their business say: "Every minute twenty-one persons are accidentally injured. Every five minutes one is killed. Out of 20,000,000 cases of disability that occur each year five per cent. are fatal."

The Isthmian Canal Commission announced Oct. 20 that the recent slide in Culebra Cut has been sufficiently cleared away to permit the resumption of traffic through the canal.

FORESTRY AS AN AUXILIARY OF WAR.

The fighting in Europe has called attention to the possible place which forestry may have in warfare, and incidentally has shown the wisdom of the plans worked out for the planting of screens of trees near the principal coast defenses in this country. Trees will also be planted where needed to screen the batteries protecting the Panama Canal. In recent months the War Department has called upon the Department of Agriculture to make working plans for the planting of screens of trees near the principal coast defenses of the East, and experts of the U.S. Forest Service have already completed the plans for the artificial forests which will screen coast defense batteries of New York Harbor, Long Island Sound, Boston Harbor and Pensacola, Fla. Congress has not yet made appropriation for the planting work, but it is believed that it will do so at the coming session, now that the value of forests in warfare has been demonstrated in the European war.

Army officers have pointed out that the retention by France of certain forests along her eastern border has had a profound influence upon the movement of troops, the placing of batteries and the concealment of war moves. The French forests have offered particular advantages to the armies of the Allies because of the character of their growth. The planting of forests in France has been carried on so as to make the artificial planting appear as much as possible like a natural forest, placing trees at irregular intervals. The forests of Germany, which are, perhaps, the highest developed in the world, are park-like, and while they offer many advantages in lumbering operations they would not give the same concealment to war moves as the French forests. It can hardly be assumed that this difference of the forests of the two countries is due to a preconceived plan based on possible warfare. In France the method is to secure natural reproduction from the old trees; in Germany the forests have been largely planted by hand with more or less regularity, and there has been intensive cultivation and pruning. In artificial planting which the United States may do in years to come in connection with military plans it is believed that the French method of producing an artificial growth which will resemble as closely as possible a natural forest will be followed. In the screening batteries trees of different kinds will be planted irregularly, as they appear in a natural forest growth, both back and in front of batteries, in order to conceal the various types of big guns. Height of the artificial growth will vary according to the type of guns which the trees are supposed to conceal.

The present war has further demonstrated that forests are valuable to serve as traps for the enemy. This was shown during the early weeks of the conflict, when during movements in eastern Prussia the Germans trapped a large body of Russians who were trying to pass through a growth of timber. So far as is known the United States has no plans at the present time for the planting of trees for any purpose except to screen batteries. The effect of the war on the forests of Europe is of course destructive. Trees have been cut without reference to future needs, in order to help form fortifications and protective works of various sorts, to build bridges, to make corduroy roads through boggy country, and to furnish fuel for the bivouacs and camp cookery. Even the rifle and artillery fire has resulted in tree destruction, as photographs which have come through have amply demonstrated. Many trees have undoubtedly been felled by shells. That they could be so felled by rifle fire to any extent is almost inconceivable, though in the War Department is shown a tree six inches in diameter which was cut down by rifle fire during the battle of the Wilderness in the Civil War, where there was a fierceness of fighting not exceeded in eastern France.

THE WAR AND THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The Declaration of London seems to be the object of considerable misinterpretation abroad due to the belief that Great Britain ratified it. This idea probably proceeds from the assumption that it must have received British approval since it bears the name of the British capital. Hence there have appeared in the Dutch press protests against England's action in holding up Dutch shipping as in the Nieuwe Courant, a leading newspaper of the Netherlands, which recently said that "the disregard of the free list of Article 28 of the Declaration of London by Great Britain's latest decree shows that despite the fact that she adhered to the Declaration on Aug. 21, she will observe its regulations only so far as they coincide with her interests in the war." Readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who have followed in our columns the discussion of the Declaration at the time it was formulated will recall that in our issue of Feb. 4, 1911, page 661, we made plain one of the main British objections to the Declaration in the following note:

"There is a great outcry in England against the provision of the Declaration of London making it possible for a belligerent to declare foodstuffs conditional contraband and subject to capture if destined for a fortified place or for a place used as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. This, it is said in London, would permit in effect the capture of all foodstuffs on their way to Great Britain in neutral ships, for no port in the United Kingdom would escape under such a rule, with the result that England would be in a state of famine not many days after an outbreak of war. Thomas Gibson Bowles, who is quoted as an expert on sea law and sea power, says that war between Germany and Great Britain would follow within six weeks of the ratification of such terms, as this provision he believes Germany is especially eager to see adopted. Chambers of commerce, shipping associations, insurance companies and other business bodies have been protesting against the ratification of the Declaration. The United Service Gazette of London points out that it would be open to an enemy of England to regard the whole of Great Britain as a 'base,' and 'that no British government can ever properly assent to an agreement which would practically close our ports to neutral shipping carrying foodstuffs and other indispensable materials.' The Gazette says it would be impolitic in the highest degree to accept a code which would impose conditions upon England which would not be imposed

upon continental countries, which are always in a position to import foodstuffs overland."

If the alleged objection of Great Britain at present to the importation of American foodstuffs to Holland on the ground that they will eventually find their way to Germany is the English view, then it would appear that the British misjudged entirely the effect of the Declaration upon the foodstuff importations of England in time of war and manifested a lack of that confidence in the power of the British navy to command the sea trade routes which the present supremacy of the British sea power justifies.

The statement of British opinion which we have quoted to the effect that England would be in a state of famine six weeks after war began must have been based wholly upon the belief that the British navy would be put out of the way by the enemy, but there was less danger then (1911) of the German navy being able to make head against the overwhelming British sea forces than at present, and we see no immediate danger, as we scan the ocean horizons, of England being in a state of famine for some days, if ever, through the superiority of the German navy. The Declaration of London was signed on Feb. 26, 1911, but so long drawn out was the discussion that it did not come up for final ratification in the House of Lords till December, 1911, when it was rejected. An interesting contribution to the literature on this subject is a letter written under date of Aug. 21, 1914, to Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly, managing editor of the Standard Dictionary, New York, by Prime Minister Asquith, in which he said: "The naval prize bill which was drafted to enable the government to fulfil the obligations imposed by the Declaration of London was thrown out by the House of Lords in 1911 and was not therefore passed into law. For this reason His Majesty's government have been unable to ratify the Declaration of London." It thus appears that the naval prize feature was the controlling factor in the rejection of the Declaration. It may be taken as a striking evidence of the change in the estimate of the effect of international agreements shown by a war that Great Britain should now be accused of seeking to profit by a provision of maritime privilege of whose terms she seemed to stand in dread not so many months ago.

GERMAN ARTILLERY.

Aside from the extraordinary power of their guns, the efficiency of the German artillery shown during the present war is due to the idea first developed by the Germans of massing their artillery close to the front. The old idea that large bodies of infantry must support artillery was abandoned by the Germans as early as 1870, when they learned the advantage of bringing to bear upon the enemy a powerful artillery fire while he was waiting for his artillery to come up. The French learned the efficiency of this method of attack at Sedan, where the German artillery rushed to the front and by its destructive fire compelled Napoleon III. to surrender his army to prevent further slaughter. The shrapnel fire in the present war has been fearfully destructive, as the daily reports from the battlefield have shown.

The general type of field gun now in use in the United States and France, as well as in Germany, was the result of careful tests by the Germans ending in 1896 by the adoption of the expedient of detaching the gun from the carriage, so that in recoiling it will not carry the carriage with it. A still further improvement adopted in 1906 was in lengthening the recoil to sixty inches. Instead of being carried on trunnions the gun lies in a trough, called a cradle, and the recoil is taken up by a buffer consisting of a piston moving in a cylinder filled with glycerine, which, under the pressure of the recoil, passes through small holes in the piston head, thus gradually taking up the recoil and permitting the gun carriage to be held in place during firing by a spade-shaped trail that penetrates the ground and holds the carriage firm. The gun is brought back into position by a long helical spring that is compressed in the recoil. The movement up and down is obtained by trunnions placed on the cradle, which is controlled by an elevating screw. A pivot on which the gun is mounted permits it to swing from side to side. As the carriage does not move, the gunners, who sit on the carriage on the right and left of the gun, remain in their places during firing, one watching the target through the telescopic sight and keeping the gun pointed at it by means of the azimuth screw, and the other determines the range by raising or lowering the gun by the elevating screw.

The guns are protected by hard steel shields of sufficient thickness (one-sixth of an inch) to turn rifle and shrapnel bullets. The field gun shell, three inches in diameter by nine inches in length, weighs fifteen pounds.

The Germans by the introduction of the running-up valve reduce the strength of the springs to a minimum. They use slender springs of flat section, made of very high grade material, which can be compressed metal to metal without permanent deformation. The springs are made in lengths of about two feet, separated by parting plates. The Krupp form of spade with a horizontal plate in addition to the vertical one, as in the German gun, is the most favored on the Continent, as this form does not tend to bury itself. On certain natures of ground, however, this form grips badly, as the pile of loose earth which forms under the horizontal plate tends to lift the spade out of the ground. The swallow-tail spade of the Deport gun gives good results with an axle-traversing carriage.

Germany, Austria and Russia use gunpowder, usually in the form of leaves, for field guns. But for field howitzers it is found that nitro-glycerine powder in dice (more recently in leaves) produces better results, giving more regular ignition with low charges. These nations therefore use two natures of powder, G.C. for field guns and N.G. for field howitzers. Trinitrotoluol, melted and poured in among the bullets, has been successfully tried in Germany. It combines the functions of a packing for the bullets and a smoke producer. It is quite safe against prematures, and gives a conspicuous cloud of smoke.

The front portion of the Krupp high explosive shrapnel is an ordinary shrapnel with time and percussion fuse. The driving charge of compressed powder is immediately behind the diaphragm; it is said to give the bullets an additional forward velocity of 200 ft. The rear portion is completely separated from the front portion by a partition formed in the metal of the body. It contains a charge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. high explosive, inserted from the base, and a percussion fuse. The shell weighs 14.3 pounds, and contains 300 bullets of fifty to the pound, or forty-two per cent. of bullets.

PROPER ORGANIZATION OF CAVALRY.

W. F. H. Godson, captain and adjutant, 8th U.S. Cav., stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., has issued a pamphlet for the edification of officers of the Cavalry who have been ordered to submit by May 31, 1915, a report on the "Experimental Cavalry Service Regulations." The subject matter was first published in Great Britain in 1853 and gives the views of several of the most progressive British cavalrymen at that time. It appeared among the orders of the U.S. War Department of 1868. Captain Godson says he has seen the cavalry of England, France and Germany, and while visiting the cavalry brigade at Aldershot several years ago he heard General Baden-Powell, Inspector General of the British cavalry, and other officers speak in highest commendation of the American Cavalry ideas and organization. The impression left on him was that in the opinion of some English cavalrymen the United States had more nearly solved the problem of cavalry organization and tactics than any other army. Captain Godson believes that the study of these British opinions should aid materially in forming correct conclusions respecting the value of the double rank for cavalry and also of a six-squadron regimental organization. Especially does he attach importance to the ideas of Colonel Kinloch, who discussed the problem of the "rank entire." Under date of Nov. 20, 1833, the Duke of Wellington wrote as follows:

Cavalry is essentially an offensive arm, whose use depends upon its activity, combined with its steadiness and good order. I think that the second rank of cavalry, at the usual distance of close order, does not increase the ACTIVITY of the cavalry. The rear rank of the cavalry does not strengthen the front rank, as the center and rear ranks do the front rank of infantry. The rear rank of the cavalry can augment the activity or even the means of attack of the front rank by a movement of disorder. If the front rank should fail, and it should be necessary to retire, the second or rear rank is too close to be able to sustain the attack or to restore order. The second rank must be involved in the defeat and confusion, and the whole must depend upon some other body, whether of cavalry or infantry, to receive and protect the fugitives. I have already said that the rear rank can only augment the means of the first rank by a movement of disorder. This is peculiarly the case if the attack should be successful. In all these cases the second rank, at a distance sufficiently great to avoid being involved in the confusion of the attack of the front rank, whether successful or otherwise, could aid in the attack, or, if necessary, cover the retreat of attacking party, and thus augment the steadiness and good order of the cavalry as a body; while, by the absence of all impediment from the closeness of the rear rank, the activity of the front rank would be increased. It cannot be denied that, till required for the actual attack, the less cavalry is exposed the better. My notion of the distance of the lines of cavalry was as much as a cavalry horse could gallop in a minute; the second line should pull up at a walk when the first charges; the third and other lines in columns should deploy, or be used according to circumstances. I conceive that the one-rank system would require a change, not only in the discipline, but in the organization of the cavalry. If I am not mistaken, it would render the use of cavalry in an army much more general than it is at present.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, afterward Lord Vivian, writing to Gen. A. Bacon said: "The fact is that the second rank is but of little use but to fall over the first." In a letter to General Bacon, Lord William Russell, commanding the 8th Hussars, urged him to turn his mind to the forming of a new organization fitted to the one-rank formation. General Bacon, writing to Colonel Kinloch Sept. 11, 1833, said: "In one rank all movements are made with greater precision and more rapidity than in two. In reforming after a charge there is greater ease with one rank." Colonel Kinloch noted that a squadron of the 1st Lancers of the British Legion in Spain under the command of Major Hograve and consisting of only sixty horses charged in rank entire three hundred of the Carlist cavalry, pursued them about three miles and killed one hundred of them. The latter were formed in two ranks. Of the single rank he said: "This formation is particularly suitable for yeomanry and all irregular and half disciplined cavalry, on account of its great simplicity and freedom of action." Colonel Kinloch further says:

It was on his (General Bacon's) recommendation that I adopted those which appeared to me to be the proper and common-sense formation of cavalry (and raw cavalry in particular) in the 1st or "Reyna Isabel" regiment of lancers in the British Legion in Spain, which I had the honor to organize and command in 1835-36; and to that simple formation I attribute the very creditable and efficient manner in which they could go through the maneuvers of a field day, and do their duty in the field, after very little practice and drilling. After being broken in a charge, or dispersed in pursuit, a squadron in rank entire may "rally" and "tell off" in much less time than the front and rear ranks would take to scramble into their places, and thus much time, so valuable in cavalry movements, would be gained. Many smart soldiers dislike being in the rear ranks, and feel themselves thrown in the background; they are apt to become careless, and merely to follow their front rank files, without knowing or caring what is going on; whereas in rank entire every man is under the eye of his officers, and MUST be on the qui vive and wide awake. Every man has an equal share in the attack, which is not the case with two ranks. Rank entire may appear loose, and show more "daylight" between the files, but is not in reality more loose; on the contrary, cavalry accustomed to work in rank entire will be found to be better closed together than with two, though the two ranks help to "fill up," better, and make them appear closer and more solid. I consider that a charge of cavalry in rank entire, on fair ground, fit for a good gallop, will "hit harder," and every man and horse "tell" with greater effect, than if the rear rank were treading on their heels. The rear rank cannot give much assistance to the front, but they may actually inconvenience them. In the rank entire system, young and untrained horses will be quieter and steadier, and not so likely to be lamed by the rear rank treading on the front rank horses' heels, and they in turn "lashing out" and laming those behind.

To Colonel Kinloch, General Bacon wrote Sept. 11, 1835:

In one rank all movements are made with greater precision and more rapidity than in two. When cavalry has to reform after a charge it is effected more readily and far quicker, for each man gets at once to his own troop, and, if such formation be required under fire, the value of quickness will admit of no argument against it. I have tried this in presence of a superior enemy very frequently, and at times when hotly pressed, and under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. A charge in one rank will be more rapid, consequently more likely to succeed, than one in two ranks, because the horses are more at liberty, not likely to be cramped by the endeavors of the rear rank to get to the front, and the men will have a more free use of their arms; every one will do his duty; skulkers cannot so easily pull up, and such are found in all armies. In advancing in line for any distance (and before an enemy you have rarely a fine open country) the intervals are never preserved between squadrons, and it frequently happens that a line of two ranks toward the center becomes a disordered column; in re-forming, a rear rank is never sure of its "telling off." Another great advantage in the system is that all your ranks are commanded by officers.

(Signed) A. BACON.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A British mosquito fleet sank four German destroyers off the coast of Holland on the afternoon of Oct. 17. The German loss was officially reported at Berlin as 193 men, and only thirty-one men, who were made prisoners, were saved. The light cruiser Undaunted, with the destroyers Loyal, Legion, Lennox and Lance, the fleet commanded by Capt. Cecil Fox, were attacked by the German destroyer fleet while on patrol duty off the estuary of the River Ems. The battle which followed was short and fierce. The British casualties were five wounded. The ships were only slightly damaged. The 6-inch and 4-inch guns of the Undaunted riddled the German destroyers, the British destroyers completing the destruction. The Undaunted, Lieutenant Commander Seymour's flagship, went into commission early this year. She is 410 feet long, has a displacement of 3,600 tons and a speed of thirty knots, developed from engines of 37,000 horsepower. She carries two 6-inch guns, four 4-inch guns on broadside mountings and a battery of quick firers. Her fleet of destroyers is of the "L" class, of the latest type, capable of twenty-nine knots speed. They carry 100 men each, and are armed with three 4-inch guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes in pairs. Each is 250 feet long. The German destroyers sunk were the S-115, S-117, S-118 and S-119. All were built and put into commission in 1902. Each was 210 feet long and of 413 tons displacement and armed with three 4-pounders and two machine guns.

Official announcement was made in Berlin that the British submarine E-3 was sunk on Oct. 18 in the North Sea by German warships. The E-3 was one of a class of eleven submarines completed 1911-13. She was 176 feet long; displacement, 725 tons on the surface and 810 tons submerged; speed, 16 knots on surface, 10 knots submerged; carried four 21-inch torpedo tubes and two 12-pounders. Her motive power was furnished by Diesel engines burning heavy oil when traveling on the surface. She carried sixteen men.

Tokio reported Oct. 19 that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho has been sunk by striking a German floating mine while patrolling the coast off the harbor entrance to Kiaochow, the German concession on the Shantung Peninsula. Three hundred and forty-four of her crew were lost. Only thirteen survivors were rescued. A Pekin despatch Oct. 20 reports that a German wireless message received there states that the Takachiho was not blown up by a mine, but was destroyed by the small German torpedoboot S-90, which made a successful night attack upon the cruiser. The Takachiho was one of the oldest of the Japanese cruisers. She was built in 1885, was of 3,700 tons displacement, had a speed of 18.5 knots, and was armed with eight 6-inch guns, two 6-pounders and fourteen machine guns. When she was remodeled in 1900 four torpedo tubes were inserted.

It was announced officially in Tokio Oct. 20 that the German torpedoboot S-90, which escaped from Tsingtao under cover of darkness, had been found aground and destroyed by the Japanese sixty miles south of Kinoshima Bay.

A despatch from Cettinje Oct. 19 states that it is officially confirmed that the French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau sunk an Austrian destroyer in the Adriatic north of Cattaro.

From Cettinje, Montenegro, comes the report Oct. 19 that two submarines went out from the Bay of Cattaro to attack a French fleet, which was making its way along the Dalmatian coast. They were quickly sighted by the French lookouts, and a well directed shot sent the leader to the bottom. The other submarine escaped.

The story of the driving ashore and destruction of the Russian battleship Andrei Pervozvanni is denied, and in an official communiqué from the Russian Naval Headquarters staff it is declared that up to Oct. 2 no Russian ship had been lost or damaged.

The London papers report that on Oct. 19 five German submarines took part in the attack on two British gunboats which were assisting the Allies. They discharged twelve torpedoes, but not one of them went home. So far as is known, none of the submarines was sunk.

The English insist that a whole fleet of German submarines engaged in the attack on the three British cruisers of the Cressy class which were sunk, and that some of the submarines met a like fate, as shown by the appearance of the names of officers in a German list of naval casualties issued from Berlin three days later. It is believed also that the location of the sunken vessel was revealed by spies.

The exploits of the German cruiser Emden in the raid on British merchantmen recall those of the Confederate cruiser Alabama under the command of Raphael Semmes. The captain of the Emden must be an able officer having special aptitude for his work, but in the end he is likely to meet his Kearsarge.

The attack on the British cruiser Hawke, which was sunk by a German submarine, came as a complete surprise to those aboard the cruiser, according to the survivors. Nothing was seen to indicate the presence of a submarine until after the explosion, when the periscope of the boat was detected moving away at some distance. The Hawke sank in five minutes.

The English are finding comfort for their loss of naval and merchant vessels thus far by recalling that in the years 1803 to 1814 they lost over 5,000 merchant vessels by capture, the largest loss being in 1810, five years after Trafalgar had been won.

The Japanese Navy Department announces the occupation, for military purposes, of strategically important islands in the Marianne (or Ladrones), Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagos.

The Rumanian government stopped a trainload of munitions of war consigned from Germany to Turkey on the ground that the supplies were destined for a Power which, having declared its neutrality, displays obvious signs of taking in the near future warlike action which might be directed against Rumania.

The French military authorities indignantly deny that they used the towers of Rheims Cathedral as a military

observation post, as has been asserted by the Germans to justify further bombardment of the cathedral last week.

The Italian fleet is reported to have been completely mobilized under the Duke of Abruzzi as commander-in-chief.

Germany is expected to be ready in February next to launch its Grand Aerial Armada against England, and England is already preparing for the expected attack.

German official headquarters reports that near Antwerp between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners were taken, that among the war booty are 500 cannon, 4,000 tons of grain, and plenty of wool, metal and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged.

A despatch from Antwerp says: "Antwerp suffered little by the bombardment. The people are now quiet, and glad that the days of terror are over. A mob already had begun plundering the city before the Germans arrived."

The Belgians deny the stories of the capture of large stores in Antwerp. The stores of grain, they say, had previously been distributed to the poor. The only war material captured were two howitzers of date of 1864 and half a dozen field guns, which had been rendered useless.

A Belgian officer explains that the Belgians interned in Holland were not driven there by pressure from German pursuers. All through the retreat the rain came down in sheets. The night was dark and a wrong turn was made, and before they were aware of it the Belgians had lost their way. The officer expressed the opinion that Antwerp might not have fallen if the Allies had come a little earlier. In regard to the civil population of Antwerp he made a rough estimate that about one-half the people remained behind after the troops left.

Crown Princess Cecile went to Danzig for the special purpose of decorating the crew of the submarine U-26 with the order of the Iron Cross. The vessel's commander, Baron Berckheim, is now a famous figure among captains.

The German Agricultural Council has issued the declaration that this year's crops will be sufficient to support the country until next year's harvest.

French recruits of the class of 1915, which is being organized, have been invited to take advantage of the free anti-typhoid vaccination that will be supplied before they join the colors, instead of waiting until after they are enrolled in the army. Such vaccination has been obligatory for the army since May, 1914.

The London Times's military correspondent estimates that there are now 1,200,000 men in organized form in the British Isles, and at the same time troops from the outer empire to the number of 100,000 already available. He adds: "It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our armies after war breaks out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow, and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view. We are sorry for the Allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the Allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war."

"The training of the new army," says the London Times, "is proceeding with astounding rapidity, because every man is zealous and eager to waste no time. The battle is already half won when the recruits assist their instructors with every ounce that is in them. The country is observing an unprecedented development of its national character. All the virtues of resolve, self-restraint, endurance, which have hitherto been submerged under a veneer of frivolity and indifference, have now come to the surface, and thanks to the Kaiser, Britain is regenerated."

Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British forces in the field, reported Oct. 18 that the total British casualties in killed, wounded and missing from Sept. 12 to Oct. 8 were 561 officers and 12,980 men. The last official British casualty list to be cabled to this country was dated Sept. 21 and gave the total casualties among the officers only of the British forces since the beginning of the war. These totals were 120 killed, 388 wounded and 279 missing.

One of the greatest needs of the Allies is reported to be interpreters for both the French and English troops. This subjects them to betrayal by the natives they pick up as guides. A British officer says: "One of the greatest needs of the Allies is interpreters, for both the French and British troops. When I have been in ordinary and armored motor cars this last week we have had to make peasants go in front as guides, and have been absolutely at their mercy, with only the fear of our rifles to deter them from leading us straight to the Germans. When we invade Germany it will be still worse, for we won't be able to trust anybody. For English troops an interpreter who is English and can understand the Scotch, Welsh, Yorkshire and Whitechapel dialects is worth far more than any Frenchman or Fleming who may speak a local language better, but can seldom understand properly what the average British 'Tommy' says."

It is reported that the officers belonging to the interpreter corps attached to the British troops have suffered very severely since the beginning of the war, over fifty per cent. being killed. This is attributed to the fact that the blue uniform which they wear contrasts so strongly with the British khaki that they become easy targets for German sharpshooters told off to pick off officers.

Lord Kitchener in his position as War Secretary appears to be getting his share of newspaper criticism. "It is disquieting to hear, as I do on very good authority," says the London Truth, "that the War Office has got into a very chaotic state during the last few weeks. The best organizer is the man who organizes so well as to reduce himself to idleness. He suggests and directs while he leaves his subordinates to adopt his suggestions and execute his orders. This was the secret of Lord Haldane's success at the War Office. He did the thinking, and 'jolly well he did it,' as one of his counsellors once told me, but he rarely put hand to paper himself, and he never kept anything on his table except a box of excellent cigars. I recommend Lord Kitchener to do the same. But we must do K. of K. justice and put the blame on his subordinates, some of whom are probably slow to grasp the details of their office."

It is reported that one result of the war has been a distinct religious revival in France. The so-called clerical peril has disappeared from the popular imagination in the face of the real peril of the German invasion. Everywhere the priests have been distinguished for their heroism, and their devotion to the patriotic cause is

shared by many members of religious orders, both men and women. Abbé Luchat, a sergeant in a cyclist corps, was killed on the field of battle after having been mentioned in despatches on the previous day. Abbé Monbru, a lieutenant of infantry, fell at the head of his company. Another clerical lieutenant, Abbé Grenier, was struck down in leading his men in a charge. Abbé Fumin, an ensign, died also in battle. In the imperishable roll of soldier-priests figure twelve abbés, who were either officers, non-commissioned officers or private soldiers.

The London Times says: "So much has been said of German atrocities that it is only fair to give something of the other side. A distinguished medical officer informed me the other day that as a rule he had found the British wounded had been well cared for by the Germans. Their wounds had been well dressed, and in several instances our wounded had been collected together and a Red Cross flag had been hoisted over them. The system of extracting German bullets by electro-magnets is being tried with success at Lyons. An electro-magnet has been installed in one of the military hospitals and has permitted the extraction of a bullet embedded four and a half inches in the flesh of a patient. This would have proved a difficult operation by other processes."

A method of disturbing the enemy which has been found most effective by the British cavalry in France is to send out flying columns of heavy cavalry to ride through their lines and at full speed to charge across their bivouacs. A trooper who took part in one of these expeditions says it was the most exciting experience imaginable. His party burned convoys and motor cars, upset vast quantity of lubricating oil, caused a great deal of damage and a great deal more alarm by their night ride. Eventually they were obliged to take shelter in a wood, where neither they nor their horses had anything to eat for forty-eight hours. They hoped they might be relieved by the arrival of French troops, but none came. So they charged out in the middle of the night, with wild cries, and most of them actually managed to get clear away. They rode straight through an encampment; took everything that came in their way; went over ditches and hedges and barriers like madmen hunting a phantom fox. It was such a ride as a great poet's pen ought to make famous for all time.

The London Engineer, accepting as true the story of the capture of the Galician oilfields by the Russians, which is denied by Germany, says: "It has practically broken the last link which connected Germany with substantial quantities of cheap motor spirit, while at the same time it has materially strengthened the position of the allied forces, inasmuch as from now onward large stocks can be drawn upon practically in the theater of war. The transfer of the large stocks of motor spirit which were in the storage installations on the Scheldt, near Antwerp, to England also removes an opportunity which the Germans might have attempted to avail themselves of, to secure at least some portions of their requirements, and at the same time helps considerably to swell the already large reserves of motor spirit in this country."

The Aisne Valley, which has been the scene of such long and heavy fighting, is thus described: "The Aisne Valley runs generally east and west, and consists of a flat-bottomed depression varying from half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately 400 feet above the valley, broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness, are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Soissons. The Aisne is a sluggish stream, 170 feet wide and fifteen feet deep in the center, and is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east, the part of the river attacked and secured by the British forces, are eleven road bridges. One narrow-gauge and a double-line railway run near the river. One of the chief military characteristics is that, except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of country above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skilfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to his passage of the river, but I have every reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were holding the passages early in the morning."

Among the naval and military articles one of special interest is that in the London Contemporary in which Col. F. N. Maude describes Napoleon's use of the "pivot" formation, which the French General Staff has rediscovered among its archives, and is now using with effect.

Bismarck in April, 1888, told the faithful Busch that Germany would not be certain to win a campaign against France and Russia alone; that the war would be a great misfortune even if Germany were victorious; that Germany would in any case lose a great deal of blood and treasure and suffer vast indirect damage through the interruption of trade; and finally that Germany, even if successful, would be able to take nothing from the French and Russians which would compensate for her losses.

The Kaiser's award of the Iron Cross to Professor Rausenberger, formerly an artillery officer and now a member of the Krupp directorate, recalls the fact that an English translation of the Professor's book on "The Theory of the Recoil of Guns with Recoil Cylinders" was published some little time ago by Crosby Lockwood and Son, of London. The Professor appears to have had a hand in the construction of the large howitzers.

A Reuter despatch states: "That the fumes of the French 3-inch shell have a deadly effect in an enclosed space is shown by the scene which met the eyes of the French when they entered a chateau occupied by Germans which had just been bombarded. In the drawing room they found a company of Würtembergers petrified in action. Some were standing at the windows taking aim, with their fingers still pressed on the trigger; others were playing cards and smoking cigarettes. An officer was there with his mouth open in the act of dictating an order."

An English boy of sixteen who is living with a German family in a city in North Germany writes home: "My dear Mother: At last a chance of writing to you a decent letter. We are all quite well here, and as happy as can be expected. The feeling here has undergone a decided change during the last fortnight. At first everybody thought the Germans were going to have a kind of picnic, and that all would be over by Christmas. Now, however, they are not nearly so hopeful. We hear the wildest stories about the brutalism and cowardice of the British troops, which everybody believes. They call every battle a victory here, which, if it wasn't so sickening, would

be amusing. Here everything is going on as if there was no war at all, except that we are overrun with soldiers. We have two quartered on us; they are very decent fellows, their patriotism being conspicuous by its absence."

Writing from Antwerp a correspondent says: "I went from curiosity into the admirable Zoological Gardens, and there I saw one of the saddest sights of the war—a great open grave with four splendid lions, still limp, lying in it. One was a beast with a truly superb mane. They had been shot, lest in the course of the bombardment their cages should be broken and they should get out. I spoke to the man with a rifle who was on his way to kill the other dangerous carnivora, and spoke to the director of the gardens, and both choked with sorrow as they talked."

A London despatch of Oct. 15 says: "A picturesque incident illustrative of London in war time occurred today in Victoria street. With bagpipes playing martial airs, a company of the London Scottish Regiment was marching toward the nearby barracks when their captain spied among the crowds on the sidewalk a little Belgian colonel of cavalry in gold lace uniform, but with his left arm in a sling. He was gazing with eager curiosity upon the brawny lads in kilts. The captain promptly saluted the wounded Belgian and then gave the command 'Eyes right,' whereupon the company passed before the little colonel as if he were their reviewing officer. The compliment brought tears to the colonel's eyes and he stood rigidly at salute until the last of the column had gone by."

Dr. Klein, attached to the 3d French Army Corps, reports that his men have buried a son of Field Marshal von Moltke.

L'Humanité describes the death of the Prince of Lippe and his nephew while on a night inspection trip near Liège after the town had been occupied by the Germans. A Belgian soldier had become separated from his command. On seeing the officers he hid in a ditch and fired on the Prince and his nephew as they came near. Both fell dead. The soldier reported the affair and the corpses were removed to a mortuary at Seraing with due ceremony. The helmet of the Prince contained a pile of bank notes, and his belt and the handle of his sword were decorated with precious stones. M. Delvigne, a Socialist Alderman who was acting as Burgomaster, handed over all the valuables to the German officers who came seeking news of the Prince. The family of the Prince sent a letter thanking the municipality of Seraing for its treatment of the bodies and care of the valuables.

Oxford University has opened amid more martial scenes than since the days of Charles I. Khaki is the accepted academic dress, and rifles have taken the place of golf clubs and hockey sticks. There are 1,800 fewer undergraduates than usual, 1,400, it is estimated, having joined the army. The loss in money to the colleges is estimated at \$500,000. There is no sport of any kind, but there is drilling for all English undergraduates who are passed by the doctors as fit for one hour every morning.

The Russian Czar is reported to have said to the Russian Union of Abstinence: "I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the government."

DEADLINESS OF THE LATEST BULLET.

The statement made by Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., in a letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the apparent dum-dum effects were due to the twisting of the regulation bullet, is borne out by the remarks of Col. Louis A. Lagarde, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, late commandant and professor of military surgery in the U.S. Army Medical School, in his work, "Gunshot Injuries." The medical author under the caption, "Effects of the Pointed Bullet or Bullet 'S' of the Germans," there says (page 56): "A change is about to take place in the shape and weight of the bullets of the military rifles for all armies. This bullet is popular with military men because it has a flatter trajectory and a longer danger zone than any of the other reduced-caliber bullets tried so far. Such a bullet has recently been adopted by England, Germany, Turkey and the United States. * * * The center of gravity of this bullet is disposed well toward its base. Experiments which we have made on cadavers demonstrate that the bullet is poorly balanced and that the slightest resistance will cause it to turn on its short axis. The resistance in the hip-joint, the chest and the abdominal walls caused the bullet to turn in nearly every instance as shown by keyholing in the heads of barrels of sawdust immediately behind the target and the resulting wounds were comparable to those inflicted by the expanding bullet."

Colonel Lagarde accompanies this statement with a photograph of an experimental shot in a cadaver, showing the keyholing of the pointed bullet in blotting paper behind the target after going through the hip-joint at a simulated range of 100 yards. Another picture shows the explosive effects in the right thigh of a cadaver due to a pointed bullet out of the U.S. magazine rifle at the simulated range of 100 yards. The entrance wound was round and the size of the bullet, but the exit wound was six inches long by three inches wide, an opening large enough to admit the fist. This bullet after hitting the femur bone and causing extensive fragmentation struck side on the head of the barrel behind the target. These pictures are in the collection of the Army Medical School, Washington. Not being informed by close study of the explosive effects of high-power non-expanding bullets, the observer would naturally come to the conclusion that the effects could have been caused only by an expanding bullet. "Hunters," says the medical author, "have noticed in large game the keyholing of the pointed bullet in soft and resistant parts alike and the slashing effects are reported to be great." Colonel Roosevelt in his writings on hunting game in Africa says that the full-jacketed sharp-pointed Springfield bullet in bringing down an Eland bull "made a terrific rending compared with the heavier ordinary-shaped bullet of the same composition." Similar reports come from isolated cases of injury upon the natives by the new pointed bullet in the Philippines.

"The effects of the pointed bullet in the Turko-Balkan war of 1912-13," says the author, "have sustained the estimates of the experimenters as to its degree of deadliness. Those wounded in the body in the two belligerent armies seldom lived to receive hospital care. The high ratio of wounds by shrapnel which in themselves caused

an excessive mortality among body wounds have come in to mask the deadliness of the pointed bullet, but the reports of all observers are unanimous on the field mortality." Major P. C. Fauntry, Med. Corps, U.S.A., attaché with the armies in the field from Jan. 1 to March 15, reports the approximate total casualties in the Bulgarian army as follows: Officers killed, 400; wounded, 1,000; died from wounds, 300; soldiers, 23,000 killed, 55,000 wounded, 10,000 died from wounds. About twenty per cent. of all wounds were from shrapnel. Adding the number of officers and men killed and wounded, one finds the ratio of killed to wounded to be 1 to 2.4. Judging from these remarks by Colonel Lagarde in his work, which is the latest word in book form as to the effects of gunshot wounds in war and which was written before the present conflict began, one may well hold in suspense any inclination to accept the tales from the other side about this or that army using bullets designedly constructed to produce undue laceration.

One not familiar with the surgical studies of modern bullet wounds would be puzzled, for instance, by the fact that extensive comminution or pulverization of bone takes place at the latter end of the trajectory, at, say, 2,000 yards. This fact has been proved true by wounds in war and by experimental shots on the dead. It is not easy of explanation, but it is claimed by some that the projectile has lost so much of its velocity of translation when it reaches this part of its flight that it is apt to lodge, and that the velocity of rotation causes such a disturbance when it is about to engage that comminution is the result. The angle of impact, which is rarely perpendicular at this range, has also been brought forward as a possible cause. A number of projectiles have been observed at this range to impinge side on at the moment of impact. Exaggerated destructive effects have been reported at 2,000 yards or more, and they are most likely the effects of lateral pressure from tangential shots.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor General of the Philippine Islands, delivered an address on "Our Philippine Policy" at the Lake Mohonk Conference on Oct. 15. Mr. Forbes said, in part:

"There seems to be two schools of thought among students of the matter of our control of dependencies. The first believes in establishing and maintaining the best form of government possible over these peoples, allowing them a supervised direction of the lesser units of government, and a still more rigidly supervised direction of the larger units, and in filling the lower positions wherever it can be done efficiently with natives. Gradually the natives would come surging up from beneath. It is the belief of this school to which I belong that this policy constantly adhered to will result in the establishment of a stable government, conducted principally by the natives, very much quicker than any other way."

"The second school seems to work upon the theory that the only way for a people to learn to govern is by letting them do the governing themselves; placing the important and responsible positions in their hands whether at the time they are ready or not, and letting them make their mistakes and learn by them.

"There is much that can be said in favor of both schools. I regret, however, that in the case of the Philippine Islands, which with Cuba, Porto Rico, and to a lesser degree Panama, are cases in point, the merit of the first policy inaugurated has not been given a little longer time to tried out.

"I have said, and I say now, that I don't know what political relationship will prove to be the wisest for both countries to assume at any given time in the future; that, without entering into the political capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, they are not economically fit to maintain a separate government because they can't maintain an army and a navy and pay the expenses of their own development from their slender revenues, and need outside assistance in order to protect them from being swallowed up by other countries.

"Even before the puer worthlessness of international agreements of neutrality had been demonstrated by recent events in Europe I have ridiculed the idea of substituting a silly scrap of flimsy paper for a strong administrative control backed up by the guns of Corregidor, recognizing as I did that without any outward gain we would have given up the strong argument of our administration, our flag, our soldiers and our guns, for the weak one of some verbal promises which would last only as long as they remained in the interest of all parties concerned and no longer."

SCHOOL OF LINE FOR N.G.N.Y.

In the professional training of National Guard officers of New York, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan commanding, with the help of the War Department, has made a radical and important departure by establishing a school known as "School of the Line," which is auxiliary to the School of the Line and Staff established two years ago. Twenty-five officers from among the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, engineer and signal officers stationed in Greater New York are to be detached from their commands and ordered to the school for duty as student officers.

General O'Ryan went to Washington a few days ago to lay his plan before the War Department and to obtain the services of officers of the Regular Army in addition to those now available with the New York Division for service on the faculty of the school. He secured the approval and co-operation of the War Department and Major General Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff of the Army, has detailed Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf., as members of the faculty of the school. Other officers to be detailed for service with the school are Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, Adjutant General Division; Major William Weigel, 23d U.S. Inf.; Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st N.Y. Inf.; Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav., and Capt. Edward P. King Jr., U.S.A., on duty with 1st N.Y. Field Artillery.

The training which the average National Guard officer now receives after being commissioned is necessarily limited. The captain drills the company, and much of the work of the lieutenants often consists of walking around the floor in rear of their platoons. The officers will attend the school three nights per week. For the first half of the academic year two nights will be spent in theoretical work, in quizzes, map maneuvers, map problems, conferences and lectures, while the remaining night will be spent in practical training with a school

company of infantry consisting of three officers and one hundred men. The second half of the academic year two nights per week will be practical and one theoretical. On Sunday mornings twice each month the student officers and a detachment of the school company will meet at Fort Lee, N.J., where they will mount horses furnished by the division quartermaster and engage in tactical rides and tactical walks.

Upon completion of the course, about the first of June, the class will be graduated and the possession of a certificate of proficiency will mean much in the future career of the officers, not only so far as the New York State military authorities are concerned, but with the War Department.

In the establishment of this school it was necessary to secure the co-operation of one of the regimental commanders in Manhattan, in order that the school might have the necessary facilities for carrying out its work. It was also necessary to select a company of Infantry to serve as the school company. Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st Infantry, has entered heartily into co-operation with General O'Ryan, and he has provided the necessary facilities in the 71st Regiment armory, and has designated one of the companies of his regiment as the school company.

This company will be reorganized, recruited, disciplined and trained in a thorough and detailed manner, but will remain tactically and in every other way a part of the 71st Regiment. Recruits for the school company will be limited for the most part to young men not now in the Service, as it is not desired to draw on existing organizations for recruits. The personnel will be required to drill three nights per week, and they will receive one day's pay per week, on the same basis that they are allowed pay when in camp. The school company will not only constitute the tools with which the student officers will work, but their high standard of discipline and of field efficiency will doubtless constitute a stimulating model for the entire regiment. The 71st Infantry, during the past few years has acquired a standard of marksmanship, discipline and general efficiency which places it among the best trained regiments in the National Guard of the entire country.

The curriculum of the school has not yet been published, but it will be practical and interesting. It is believed that many of the officers of the organizations in New York will apply for detail to the school, but the present plan will limit details to captains and lieutenants, and these will be made on the basis of three from each regiment of Infantry, one from each regiment of Cavalry and Field Artillery and the Corps of Engineers, and one from the Signal Battalion. All the student officers will be relieved from attendance at functions of their own commands.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"White Dawn, a Legend of Ticonderoga," is the title of a story by Theodora Peck, author of "Hester of the Grants" and "The Sword of Dundee." It is published by Fleming H. Revell Company. Miss Peck is the talented daughter of Gen. Theodore S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., and the historic associations of Lake Champlain, Lake George and their vicinity furnish the inspiration of her story, which is one of love and war, in which Montclair, Lord Howe, General Wolfe, heroes of French and Indian wars, live again. One chapter deals with the siege of Quebec by the English under Wolfe, the showing of the path to the Plains of Abraham by the heroine, who is in the hands of the French, the death of Montcalm and Wolfe, and the lowering of the Fleur de Lis forever on the American continent. Of this work President Benton, of the University of Vermont, says: "Your style and diction will command the respect of all those who have at heart the exemplification of the best use of our English language in American literature. Students of history interested in the colonial wars will feel as they catch the inspiration of your spirit breathed through the pages of this book that they are living again with the pioneers of Saint Sacrement, Lake Champlain and Ticonderoga, and they will come into a greater appreciation of the importance to civilization of the victory won by English arms on the Plains of Abraham." Miss Peck deals with the most romantic period of American history, and her story is full of exciting incident. "The country of Champlain—the loveliest land in the world," is full of inspiration for her, and her story has the sweet savor of the woods, the hills and the waters.

The fifth edition of Peleg D. Garrison's "Stars and Stripes and Other American Flags," has been published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston. The purpose of this new edition, in the words of the author, is "to bring the history of the Stars and Stripes up to date." The author says what many might question, at first glance, that this, one of the newest governments in the world has "with a few exceptions the oldest national standard and ensign in the world." The flag of Denmark, a red-swallow-tailed flag with a white cross, the colors of Savoy, adopted in 1219, is the oldest European national standard and ensign. The second in order of age among the nations of Europe is the flag of Switzerland. The standard of Great Britain, a blue field bearing the conjoined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, was established in 1801. The distinguishing flag of the Royal Navy has been the white ensign only since 1864. China, whose history reaches farther back than that of any other nation now in existence, did not announce a national flag to foreigners until 1862. Of the Confederate battle flag, Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard said: "Through trees it fluttered like a red bird in the sunlight." General officers of the Confederacy said that its use, upon the system of supplying every regiment with one of the flags, enabled the tide of battle to be watched with thorough precision and facility thus contributing not a little to the celerity of the military movements."

We have received from the publishers, J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, Munich, Bavaria, the 1914-15 edition of the "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflossen." This is called a special war number and in the Foreword we read: "In this war edition all fleet lists of the foreign navies are corrected up to Aug. 15. The German and Austro-Hungarian fleets are, for obvious reasons, omitted. Since the editor of the Taschenbuch, Capt. Lieut. B. Weyer, at the outbreak of war immediately reported for active duty, the final revision has been undertaken by J. F. Lehmann and a corps of qualified assistants. May the war number also in this form give valuable assistance to the fleets of the German Empire and of Austria-Hungary. Prosperity and victory to our fleet. Munich, Sedan day, 1914." This handy pocket volume of 425 pages, which is beautifully printed and full of excellent half tones, effective diagrams and comprehensive tables, sells for Mk. 4.50.

FIGHTING EFFICIENCY WITH ECONOMY.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Q. What justification has any nation for maintaining a military force?

A. To maintain its national ideals, be they low, mediocre, or high.

Q. What is the measure of military strength of a nation?

A. The fighting efficiency of its military forces.

Q. Does wealth affect the military strength of a nation?

A. Yes, but indirectly. Wealth must be converted into fighting efficiency before it can be considered to be a real factor of military strength. The capacity of the nation to convert wealth into fighting efficiency will determine the extent to which it can figure on wealth as a real military asset. A comparatively poor nation capable of getting fighting efficiency at low cost may wear out a vastly richer nation which gets fighting efficiency only at a great cost and with much waste.

Q. What is fighting efficiency?

A. It is the capacity of any military force to secure results favorable to its own side, commensurate with the numbers engaged, by the use of its men, arms, equipment and terrain in accordance with military principles. Military principles are nothing more nor less than common sense uses of natural laws and forces by military bodies.

Mathematically expressed, fighting efficiency equals men multiplied by combat training, or, FE equals M x CT.

Within limits set by common sense and natural laws we may increase fighting efficiency by increasing either men or combat training or both. If we increase training at the expense of men we approach the highly trained squad or individual, which, though admirable in itself and capable of contending with superior numbers, lacks mass and rigidity sufficient to stand against forces that may easily be brought against it. If we increase men at the expense of training we approach the condition of the armed mob, which, ponderously massive as it may be, lacks cohesion and crumbles under its own weight. The maximum values of men and combat training are theoretical and unattainable in practice, but it is not essential that they should be practically attainable.

"Men" varies with the inducements to enter military service. Under normal peace conditions the inducement to enter the military service varies directly with pay and emoluments, and inversely with the interference the service makes with the man's plans for civil vocation.

We must consider natural laws and use common sense. We might reasonably expect any bright, healthy youth to be willing to devote a portion of his life to preparation for the defense of his country, and this with little or no monetary remuneration, but we cannot reasonably expect any healthy man to make the defense of his country his occupation for life or even for three years unless paid a reasonable wage therefor in cash. Therefore, if we would give the factor men in the above expression a value suitable for our national needs we must make the rate of pay inordinately great and the standing strength of our Army vastly greater, or we must make the training period short, thereby securing large numbers of trained men at reasonable cost per man, and without necessity of having with the colors at any one time so many men that the annual appropriation would become a burden.

Many authorities assert that 500,000 men would be needed promptly at the outbreak of hostilities. Why not make it a million if it can be done without increasing present costs? There can be no argument that if assailed by a strong Power it would be a comfortable feeling to know that within our borders we had 1,000,000 men trained in combat work. The economy of lives and money during the war as a result of such state of preparedness would be immense. If we can get the 1,000,000 trained men without increasing present costs the worth to the nation in dollars in the making of men would more than repay every cent of the usual \$90,000,000 plus that is required to maintain our present Army.

Let us now revert to our equation, FE equals M x CT, and take up the second term of the second member, CT. Let us assume a military force of any size, a squad, platoon, company, regiment or army, trained to twenty-five per cent. efficiency in combat practices. Take another of equal size trained to fifty per cent. efficiency, and another to seventy-five per cent. efficiency. Any schoolboy would answer right off that the latter is three times as formidable in fighting efficiency as the first and that the second is twice as formidable as the first. One hundred per cent. efficiency in combat training is unattainable. No man ever completely mastered the art of war. Were Napoleon and von Moltke living to-day there would be new things worth while for them to learn. But by striving for perfection we gain superiority.

What can be done to give to our combat training a suitable value to apply it to a large number of men and yet remain within reasonable cost limits? By a little scrutiny we may see that the value of combat training is dependent upon and varies with (1) the time the soldier is undergoing instruction in combat training; (2) the number of useful combat principles and practices that he is trained in; (3) the quality of instruction given the soldier while undergoing combat training.

If a soldier is given no combat training his fighting efficiency at the termination of his enlistment is no greater than when he began it. Or, if the instruction has been of poor quality, his training will be correspondingly less efficient. For a given period of time, then, we can increase the value of combat training by making sure that we carry the man over all the essential combat principles and practices that should be understood by a private soldier, and by giving him instruction of the very best quality while doing so.

If we consider the Army as a business concern engaged in turning out soldiers trained in all the essentials of combat work we may divide the costs in two parts—the overhead charges; including all costs of the corps of instructors, permanent posts, camps, staff departments, etc., while the material costs would be those applied directly to the soldier from the time of enlistment to discharge. Then neglecting overhead charges for the present we have for each individual taken through the

course of training: Individual combat training cost equals time multiplied by (wages per unit of time plus value of rations per unit of time); plus value of clothing for total time served; plus cost of transportation to and from station; plus value of ammunition expended.

By reducing the training period from four to six months we reduce the cost of material to less than one-fifth, or a saving of over 400 per cent. on material cost. The overhead costs remain constant for the four years, or should do so, whether we have eight training periods in that time and turn out eight trained men or have only one training period and turn out one man.

Hence by reducing the period from four years to six months we can reduce the overhead charges per trained soldier to one-eighth of the cost required at present, or a saving of 700 per cent. in overhead costs.

It has been costing our Government about \$5,000 plus for each trained soldier returned to civil life in normal times. About \$3,700 of this cost is used up in overhead charges, of which \$3,000 is wasted, and another \$1,000 wasted by keeping the man in the Service longer than necessary. Can we utilize this waste in turning out more trained men?

Further computation is unnecessary. Only one point needs determination, and that is whether six months is sufficient time to train a private in all the essential combat principles and practices. This can readily be determined by a trial, if any more trials are needed. It is confidently believed that by the use of efficient methods, improved quality of instruction, elimination of all waste time and waste practices, by a strict adherence to combat instruction, and to that alone, it will be found that six months is ample. If it be found that six months' time is sufficient for combat training we can increase the fighting efficiency of our military forces eightfold by a change in the period of training and without additional cost.

If we can increase the value of our combat training twofold over what it is at present by improved quality instructions we can increase our fighting efficiency sixteen-fold without additional cost.

By elimination of waste methods it is believed that efficiency in combat training may easily be doubled, notwithstanding a reduction of training period from four years to six months.

EFFICIENCY.

HINTS FOR INFANTRY SERVING ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Seeing the useful ideas and advice given to the Artillery officers and their families coming for service in Manila and vicinity suggested some ideas that may be of service and acceptable for the Infantry serving in Manila, and incidentally Tientsin, where conditions are somewhat similar. There are quarters in Manila for staff officers only, except a few sets in the old Cuartel de España, of which only one is desirable according to modern ideas. In all these years of peaceful occupation no effort has been made for the Infantry to improve or obtain quarters for them. So it behooves the line officer to rustle and hustle for himself and family.

Exceedingly difficult it is to find desirable houses becoming an officer and a gentleman in a clean, respectable location at one's commutation. Usually one hurries and accepts the first available thing, as hotel bills devour the pay if there are children. Occasionally some officer returning home vacates a desirable place.

Another hard thing is not a stick of furniture is allowed an officer living in a rented house. If his landlord will not make repairs he must do it at his own expense; also pay water rent. Bring what old furniture, dining table, chairs, etc., you can. The bamboo furniture can be obtained reasonably. All of which is annoying when one expects these allowances. One woman whose husband had just joined from civil life exclaimed: "The Government is dishonest; it does not pay as it promised."

As is perfectly proper, the commanding general has almost a palace, with screened verandas, velvet lawns and flowers, in a beautiful plaza. There are three fine bungalows with the same attractions in this plaza. Across the street in another plaza are seven or eight bungalows with cemented basements, screened verandas and windows, with the same velvet lawns and flowers.

On Nozelada are several very large houses, two of which have beautiful lawns cared for by the Government. All the above are for staff. It seems as if some provision might be made for the line, especially as the staff can draw commutation and the line serving with troops cannot; neither can we afford to screen rented houses. In Baguio the same rule prevailed—quarters for staff, tents for line officers. With the money spent on the Baguio amphitheater bungalows could have been built for all. Cooks, Chinese, 56 pesos; Filipino, 35 to 45 pesos; boys, 20.

Thin materials for clothes can be procured reasonably. Beautifully embroidered dresses for children and ladies in thin materials can be bought. People who wish table linen embroidered should bring fine plain damask with them; the finest quality obtained here is not fine. Pet hosiery and shoes of special lasts are better from home, though a variety can be obtained here. The Filipino hats are light, cheap and pretty in a variety of shapes.

In Tientsin the hotels are prohibitive for families. Houses are absolutely necessary. Sanitary conditions are poor, though one becomes accustomed to them. Occasionally furnished houses can be rented from merchants going home or from British officers going on leave. Otherwise one must rent an absolutely bare house, buy everything from kitchen table to wardrobes, also rugs, as, like Mrs. Ruggles and her hats, "The weather was so fine and our stay so short (in the Philippines) we thought we would not need them." The cold climate of China demands them.

A request for furniture from Manila was denied, though the 15th Infantry is nearly three years in China. Winter clothes are also a necessity. Furs very comfortable. Though one can buy fur in China, it is not properly cured and has an unpleasant odor.

If the blessed Auditor or Quartermaster or Congress who makes these rules would send a "business man," or even an old woman who has raised a family, to investigate these conditions and apply common sense instead of "red tape," surely the recommendations of innumerable "C.O.'s" and "Q.M.'s" who have had their souls tried, "That commutation be given to line officers where no quarters are available," and also money to rent instead of buying furniture, would be allowed. China has been a very popular attraction. Furniture, fortunately, is cheap; tailoring also for the clothes; rugs cheaper than at home; also furs. Last, but not least, servants very cheap and competent. A Chinese cook who receives fifty

pesos in Manila gets fifteen pesos in Tientsin. Boys and amahs can be had in abundance.

EXPERIENCE.

FOR AN ARMY RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You would be surprised at the number of Infantry officers who are in full accord with the plan of Mr. Kahn as expressed in your paper of Sept. 12, 1914. Even if we can not get the Army increase, we want the short term reserve training enlistment any way. There is a nationwide earnest desire for a trained reserve that will meet any demand for national defense. If you give the Regular Army a short term reserve training enlistment and show the people what the Regular Army can do in training reserves there will be no trouble in getting such an Army increase as will be necessary to train a reserve adequate for national defense. The people will see the Regular Army producing something, the value of which they understand. An adequate trained reserve is what thinking Regular officers want. An Army increase is only desired by these officers as it will help to get an adequate trained reserve.

If Mr. Kahn will modify his one year enlistment to allow a man to be discharged in less than one year if he becomes an efficient soldier in less than that time, it would help, for we could let this man go and start training another. He is right in claiming that a man who cannot be trained in one year is not worth keeping longer. The real length of any training enlistment might be determined on the basis of the number of training hours required to train an average recruit. In California the number of training hours you could use in almost any given month would be much greater than in Michigan.

Mr. Kahn's idea carried out means the country is to have an Army that will be constantly working for a definite national need, and that its progress in doing that work could be actually measured.

INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In time of war, the success of a country may depend upon the number of well trained men in the Army, and likewise and at the same time the success of the Army may depend upon the number of well trained men in the country. Why not have both? Why not have as much of both as the country will stand? Why not use the Army to train the country and use the country to vote for the Army. When a bunch of men drill all right, sound recall and let them go home.

SLIM.

Young William Jones, a college "grad,"
Wanted some training and wanted it bad.
Four long years didn't look very rich,
But he wanted a chance at a short term hitch.
So he sauntered up to the officers' line.
And accosted the Captain at Number Nine:
'I'd like six months in this sunny clime,
Would you take me on for that length of time?
Now what do you think of the notion?'

"All rot," said Cap, a long term chap,
'Your short term man's not worth a rap;
He can't get discipline; he can't get drill;
He'd be going absent; he'd be in the mill.
I want a man that'll stay the four,
And then be up for four years more,
For I took a look in the Doughboy Book,
And it says 'four years to train a rook,'
And then there's no promotion.'

But one day Congress passed a bill,
That the rookie boy gets six months' drill,
And the high rank went to the man of lace,
Who delivered the goods in the six months' grace,
And a letter came to Long Term Cap,
That asked if he wanted a Major's snap
Of training four hundred like Six Months' Bill,
To work and shoot and hike and drill,
Now what does he think of the notion?

"Sure, Mike," said Cap to the big Secwar,
'I can drill that many and as many more,
Each year you give me the Major's cinch,
And every man will do in a pinch,
For he'll work like hell, the short term pup.
And vote for us when his time is up.
I'll give the hook to the page in the Book.
That says 'four years to train a rook,'
And I'll get my d—n promotion.'

SLIM.

"ARGUMENTUM AD VEREUNDIAM."

(An Argument to Modesty)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No man should ever be recommended for the rank of sergeant unless he is absolutely trustworthy and reliable in every respect. Such, I believe, is the universal opinion of every commanding officer. It stands to reason that if a man is not to be trusted he would not be promoted. In all European armies a sergeant is looked up to and is granted various kinds of privileges. Not so in this cosmopolitan Army of the United States. Beyond getting an extra wide stripe in one's trousers his privileges go no further.

One privilege a sergeant should be given is to be exempted from the degrading bi-monthly inspection called for by G.O. 17, 1912. It is bad enough to know that your superior officers do not trust you morally, but it is ten times worse to have to strip to the skin twice a month in front of forty or fifty young soldiers, and then wait in the nude for fifteen or twenty minutes for the advent of the medical officer. If the powers that be consider a sergeant as unworthy of confidence or respect, surely they could modify the order so as to have the examination conducted in private.

To my mind, a sergeant is (or should be) a model for all ranks, and his self-respect should be encouraged, not so as to make him a "swanker," but to make himself and others feel that *he is somebody*. But when it comes to these fortnightly exhibitions he is placed in the same category as the habitual absentee and guard house lodger. No discrimination is made between the instructor and the pupil. On receiving one's warrant as sergeant it is laid down that *so-and-so* is appointed to the rank of sergeant, and it enjoins all others to obey and respect him accordingly. Discipline cannot be maintained without respect, and no respect can be accorded a man stripped to the skin exposing his person.

I trust that this will catch the eye of someone "higher up" who will see the fairness of the complaint and that he will in turn do something toward helping

THE UNTRUSTED SERGEANTS.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

No speech during the present session of Congress has attracted so much attention as that of Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, on the question of national defense. Coming so close to the end of the session it will be impossible to secure any action upon Mr. Gardner's resolution before the adjournment of Congress. However, Mr. Gardner will press his resolution at the beginning of the next session, and the agitation will not be quieted as easily as the peace-at-any-price and universal peace dreamers imagine. Even the reference of the President to the discussion as a "mental exercise" will not prevent the serious consideration at the next session of Congress of the real problem of preparing the nation to defend itself. Mr. Gardner, in replying to the President, gave out the following statement:

"I have read the views of the President with regard to the growing movement looking toward our national security. I have a very real respect for the President, and I regret more than I can say that his attitude is so discouraging. I cannot help feeling that the scholarly surroundings which environed the President so long have persuaded him to take too kindly a view of the good intentions of foreign nations. I really believe that he must change his opinion when the evidence is brought out as to our unpreparedness for war. The President has been so very busy in other matters that I doubt whether he realizes the tremendous falling off during the last eight years in the relative standing of the U.S. Navy. Although it is apparent that I must abandon all hope of getting the President's support for my resolution for an investigation, nevertheless I hope that he will put no obstacle in the way of a free expression of the opinion of the highest officers in the Army and Navy when the hearings take place before the Committee on Rules."

The universal interest in the discussion is shown not only by the many letters that Mr. Gardner is receiving, but by the communications that are already coming to the Military Committees. The following extracts from the speech of Mr. Gardner give some idea of its character:

"For a dozen years I have sat here like a coward, and I have listened to men say that in time of war we could depend for our defense upon our National Guard and our Naval Militia, and I have known all of the time that it was not so." Mr. Gardner proceeded to show the things needed for war must be provided in peace and yet we are neglecting them, adding: "Oh, yes," somebody says to me, 'that is the same old story that we have been hearing so long, that the United States is not prepared for war.' My friends, it is the same old story, and it is a true old story. We were not prepared for war when the Spanish War broke out in 1898, and we were not prepared for war when the Spanish War ended."

After demonstrating the truth of this statement Mr. Gardner said: "What is the matter with us? Are we blind? Are we crazy? Do we not see? Of course we see, but we know that every boy in the United States is brought up to believe that we can 'lick' all creation, and we are ashamed, we are afraid, to go to our constituents and tell them the truth. I have been afraid all these dozen years to turn around and say to the National Guard in my district, 'We cannot depend on the greater part of the National Guard to do effective service in time of war.' In all the dozen years that I have known that fact until this minute I have never said so. Possibly the world may think that this country is a dog in the manger in its attitude toward South America and Mexico. At all events let us not be toothless dogs in the manger, who bark noisily, but when it comes to biting are found unable to make good."

Mr. Gardner showed that we need 100,000 to man our modest Navy and we have only 50,000. "Before we can mobilize our fleet we must enlist approximately 41,000 raw recruits, many of whom never saw the sea in their whole lives." He next proceeded to demonstrate our poverty in submarines, torpedoes, fast scouts. He further said: "Now, if we have not got a fleet, ship for ship, which matches the fleet which comes against us we probably cannot stop that opposing fleet. If we cannot stop his fleet, the enemy can land his troops anywhere on the coast of the United States that he sees fit. We have no Army wherewith to oppose them. Do you realize that we have only about 85,000 Regulars and about 120,000 Militia? Are those Militia trained? Why, Mr. Speaker, sixty per cent. of the men in the Militia who are armed with a rifle do not know how to use it properly. Sixty per cent. last year were unable to qualify even as third class marksmen. Half of that sixty per cent.—thirty per cent.—did not even try to qualify with the rifle. That is all which we have got to defend us. What is the use of talking this arrant humbug any more to the country? I am telling you the truth. That is what we have got to face. But I do not blame you gentlemen. I blame the inflated optimism which has led us to believe that we can whip all creation."

"How about our artillery? Let us see what General Wood, the Chief of Staff, said in his report last year. He tells us of the 'alarming condition of shortage' in our field artillery guns and ammunition."

Present-day events are showing that it is mighty dangerous to be weak in artillery.

"Of course, it is evident that our main defense must be the Navy. This country will not tolerate these huge European land armaments. But at all events we can vastly increase the Regular Army without putting an undue burden on the taxpayers. Furthermore, we can equip it with plenty of the latest artillery; we can equip it with plenty of the latest machines for fighting in the air; we can double the number of our officers; we can treble the number of our non-commissioned officers; and, by the way, all England to-day is posted with advertisements offering inducements for old non-commissioned officers to rejoin the colors."

The London Times and the Morning Post are vigorously criticising Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, for his conduct of naval matters. What purports to be an "inside story" of the British assistance to Antwerp is to the effect that the British expedition to Antwerp, and, indeed, the defense of the city in the first place, was entirely the idea of Churchill, and was carried out by his orders contrary to the advice alike of Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, and General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces. The Belgian government was arranging to evacuate the forts and to declare the city an open town, thereby saving it from bombardment. Mr. Churchill persuaded the Belgians to abandon this idea, assuring them that the Allies' movement in France was progressing so well that the Germans would soon have to abandon the attack on

Antwerp, and promising them direct assistance from a British force.

It is gratifying to read in the annual report of Q.M. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A., summarized elsewhere in this issue, that there is every evidence that at last a comfortable shoe able to meet all the requirements of the Service has been obtained in the footwear issued to the Army as a result of the recommendation of the board of officers convened under Par. 7, S.O. 57, 1911, headquarters, Central Division. This issue has been consummated in the last fiscal year and thus far the shoes appear to give general satisfaction. No complaints or criticisms had been received at the office of the Q.M. G. up to the close of the fiscal year, a sign of general approval that inspires that official to express the belief that "the Q.M. Corps has at last succeeded in perfecting this most necessary article of a soldier's equipment." To what extent the thoroughness of inspection is responsible for the satisfaction with which the footwear has been received by the soldiers may not be determined, but that the inspection is thorough is attested by the fact that complaint was made by one of the contractors that the inspections were unduly severe. This objection resulted in the matter being submitted to the consideration of a board consisting of Col. Thomas Cruse, Lieut. Col. R. M. Schofield and Lieut. Col. W. L. Wood, Q.M.C., who were authorized to pass upon the prevailing system of making inspections. Exhaustive discussion of the subject by this board resulted in the conclusion that it would be practically impossible to devise any code of rules or regulations for the government inspectors other than those already existing and that no such attempt be made, as the inspections had not been unduly severe. This decision was arrived at after consultation with several shoe contractors. Another thing the board found was that the specifications as adopted are as nearly perfect as they could be made, that anyone desirous of living up to them can do so, and that they admit of the widest competition, insuring a good serviceable shoe of first class quality. Whether this shoe will stand the test of longer use remains to be seen, but it is altogether agreeable to learn that it promises to realize the hopes of the officers who spent so much time and thought upon the difficult problem of finding proper footwear for the soldier. Even if this shoe shall have to be changed in minor particulars, there can be no doubt that the findings of the board and the adoption of the present article present a standard of intelligent shoe construction to which future years can turn with every hope of edification and enlightenment. Whatever future improvements may be made will be effected in no small degree on the basis of the data gathered and the conclusions reached by this very conscientious and painstaking board, the members of which may well be referred to at this time: Major Edward L. Munson, Med. Corps; Capt. W. J. Glasgow (Cav.), Gen. Staff; Capt. J. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. F. Miller, 27th Inf.

The capture of the oil steamer Brindilla by the British armed cruiser Caronia and the taking of it to Halifax for the decision of a prize court has raised a nice point in international law respecting the extent of ownership of vessels transferred by a belligerent to a neutral nation. According to information in possession of the State Department the Brindilla was bought by the Standard Oil Company of the United States from the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil. It is surmised that the point to be raised by Great Britain will be whether the transfer was bona fide or merely to escape the consequences of capture. The British position with respect to the transfer of the enemy's merchant ships to neutral flags is that it is not valid if the "vendor retains any share in the ship or if there is any agreement to reconvey her at the end of the war." The chief director of the D.-A. P. Gesellschaft is the principal purchaser of oil for the German government, according to London advices. Under the U.S. anti-trust law the subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil were compelled to pursue their business as separate concerns, hence, it is asserted, the Brindilla was German property. It is further claimed in London that the Brindilla's cargo of petroleum was intended partly for German cruisers and partly for Turkey. The oil steamer John D. Rockefeller, which was also seized, has been released by the prize court.

Of the report by Capt. E. King, M.C., U.S.A., on "Mental Disease and Defect in United States Troops," the October number of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin says: "This is rather a comprehensive work and is the result of the experience of the writer during over two years' detail at the Government Hospital for the Insane. It includes not only a valuable consideration of psychiatric literature, but also pertinent conclusions which will surely prove of value. In the introduction attention is called to the importance of the problem of mental diseases from a military viewpoint. In 1912 the percentage of disability discharges for mental alienation was twenty per cent, the discharge rate per 1,000 being 264, which is higher than any other cause. That is, 200 men were found mentally incapacitated, which figures would be increased if hysteria and neurasthenia were included."

Comdr. N. C. Twinning, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Tacoma, notified the Navy Department Oct. 19 that he had landed marines at Cape Haitien, Haiti, for the protection of American interests. No details were given. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the landing was in connection with the capture of Cape Haitien by the revolutionists. The revolutionary government set up by General Zanmor and recognized by the United States has been unable to maintain peace and is likely soon to be driven out of power entirely, a result not expected to conduce to the early restoration of peace and good order. Outrages against American interests, it is reported, have been committed frequently in the last few months, and the Haytian government has not lived up to its financial obligations.

The following view of treaties from the 10th U.S. Infantry Pioneer, published in the Canal Zone, has a timely application to the events happening in Europe: "A treaty is a form of disagreement between two countries reduced to language which enables each of them to crawl out of it. It belongs in the same family as the insurance policy, except that no one can understand an

insurance policy, whereas a treaty reads as though it were perfectly plain, until something happens that makes one of the parties to it wish to get out of it. Treaties are used for various purposes; to promote typewriting agencies, lawyers, diplomats, and to furnish material for editorial writers to convey the impression that they know something of what they are writing about. The principal use of treaties, however, is to bring on wars."

Arriving in New York city on Oct. 19 on the S.S. Touraine was a party of seven French cavalry officers who according to press report are commissioned to buy in this country 20,000 horses and other military supplies, whose cost will total, it is said, at least \$5,000,000. Captain de Balezeaud commands the party which established itself at the Hotel Biltmore. Captain de Balezeaud will go to Washington to confer with the French Ambassador and the State authorities and arrange for the shipment of the horses. It is expected that the field has been so well investigated that all the 20,000 horses will be on the ocean by Dec. 1. French Consul General, M. D'Anglade, it is stated, admitted that French agents were extensively buying American cannon and munitions of war, but would give no particulars.

As formerly given out, the sick rate at Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the week ending Oct. 7 was 1.81 per cent. for the Army and 1.72 per cent. for the marines. The sick rate for the week ending Oct. 14 was 1.37 per cent. for the Army and 2.05 per cent. for the marines. Analysis of the report for the week ending Oct. 14, shows eighteen sick in hospital and twenty-five in quarters, total forty-three. Of those sick, forty-one are incapacitated by disease and two by injury; one has diarrhea and one malarial—all other diseases thirty-nine. Those remaining sick at the end of the week number fifty-six as compared with seventy-three remaining sick last week.

Writing in the Washington Post, William Mitchell Bunker says: "The war found Great Britain unprepared for continental fighting. Its army was too small for use abroad. As a result of this unpreparedness the first expeditionary force was nearly overwhelmed by a vast army. Had the British force been double its size a situation might have been saved. Great Britain learned its lesson in the field. How about the United States? Shall we continue to court disaster? Must we ignore the fact that in this era the only efficient neutrality is armed neutrality?"

Mr. Charles A. Conant, of financial fame, in a recent speech quoted authorities indicating that the world's new capital normally available for investment amounts to about \$4,000,000,000 per year. He concludes that, if the war's cost for one year has to be paid out of the amount of annual savings indicated by these figures, then every dollar of new capital for approximately four years will be absorbed in government loans, and there will not be a penny available in any financial market for making railway or municipal improvements.

The naval collier Jason has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the official "Christmas ship" to carry gifts from the United States to the war orphans, widows and destitute of Europe. The Jason will sail from the New York Navy Yard Nov. 10, and probably will carry in addition to its cargo of gifts large quantities of stores and coal for the armored cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee, now cruising in Mediterranean waters.

Haytian revolutionists have proclaimed Davilmar Theodore as president, according to reports to the Navy Department, received Oct. 22. The revolutionists have entered Cap Haytien, but no disorders have followed. Thirty American marines are ashore. The Haytian gunboat Nord Alexis, one of the two ships constituting the Haytian navy, has gone over to the revolutionists.

Upon receiving from the Marconi Company an expression of regret, and assurance that greater caution would be exercised in the future, Secretary Daniels on Oct. 17 ordered that no further steps be taken in regard to the sending of a message by the Marconi wireless station at Honolulu, announcing the arrival there recently of the German cruiser Geier.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is said to have secured a contract from France on Oct. 21 to furnish the French army with 900 6-inch field guns to be delivered in eighteen months. These guns will cost between \$27,000 and \$30,000 each, and the total contract therefore will amount to about \$25,000,000.

Three companies of U.S. Marines have been transferred from the Canal Zone to Managua, capital of Nicaragua, to protect the National Bank of Nicaragua and to prevent a threatened uprising against the Diaz government, according to advices received at New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.

No report to the effect that a board has been appointed to take an inventory of the U.S.S. Louisiana has been received at the Navy Department. Neither has a report of a shortage of 150 ditty boxes on the ship, as reported in some daily papers.

Orders were issued Oct. 22 detailing Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., U.S.A., as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, to take effect Oct. 31, in place of Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., relieved on that date and ordered to proceed to the Canal Zone for duty.

Regulations for the government of U.S. Army general hospitals approved May 25, 1914, have been issued by the War Department. The regulations are of pocket size, the same as the Drill Regulations, and comprise forty-one pages.

The Army transport Sherman will leave Manila Nov. 15 for San Francisco, Cal., instead of on Nov. 5, as has been scheduled. She is due to reach Nagasaki Nov. 20, Honolulu Dec. 4, and San Francisco Dec. 12.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Sherman, sailing from San Francisco Oct. 5, 1914:

For Honolulu—Col. J. E. McMahon, 1st F.A., and two daughters; Lieut. Col. R. L. Hirst, Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Ayer, Inf., wife, daughter and mother; Major C. E. Tayman, 1st Inf., and wife; Capt. G. M. Apple, 1st F.A., and wife; Capt. R. B. Lister, Q.M.C., wife and daughter; Capt. J. C. Kay, 2d Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. C. Burnett, 4th Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. E. F. Rice, 1st Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. L. McD. Silvester, 2d Inf.; H. L. Lee, clerk, J.A.G. Dept.

For Manila—Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, wife and two daughters; Col. Edward Burr, C.E., and wife; Col. W. D. Beach, 4th Cav., and wife; Major B. B. Ray, Q.M.C., and wife; Major J. R. Shook, Med. Corps, wife and two children; Major T. F. Dwyer, Q.M.C., wife and two daughters; Capt. D. P. Hall, Marine Corps; Capt. P. W. Beck, 17th Inf., and wife; Capt. C. B. Stone, 17th Inf., wife and six children; Capt. Mark Brooke, Engrs., wife and child; Capt. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., wife, child and niece; 1st Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, 12th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. G. H. Wright, P.S., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Edward Parfit, P.S., and niece; 1st Lieut. G. Van B. Wilkes, Engrs., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. T. E. Scott, Med. Corps, and wife; 1st Lieut. T. E. Harwood, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. P. B. Connally, M.C., wife, sister-in-law and two children; 1st Lieut. S. J. Turnbull, Med. Corps, wife and infant; 1st Lieut. M. A. Dailey, M.C.; 1st Lieut. B. F. Castle, Inf., wife and three children; 1st Lieut. B. C. Dunn, C.E.; 1st Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 20th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. B. K. Yount, 27th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. D. G. C. Garrison, 26th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. H. F. Philips, M.R.C., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. H. B. Crea, 23d Inf., wife and three children; 2d Lieut. J. Plassmeyer, Jr., 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. S. Leonard, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Dunlop, 26th Inf., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. E. F. Reinhardt, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Beach, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Davis, Jr., C.A.C., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. C. J. Ballinger, 7th Inf., and wife; Miss Alma Ruggles and mother, family late Colonel Ruggles; Mrs. Frances H. Johnson and daughter, family Major Johnson, C.A.C.; C. E. Bergquist, chief engineer, steamer Weeks; G. A. Christensen, C.E. and Supt. Construction, Q.M.C.; Mrs. J. B. Floyd and daughter, family insular employee.

Second class, for Honolulu—Mrs. L. S. Burgess and three children, family chief trumpeter, 4th Cav.

For Manila—Mrs. R. J. McAlona, wife chief electrician, Navy; Mrs. Bert Ashby, wife sergeant, Q.M.C.; Mrs. J. M. Rechardt, wife sergeant, C.A.C.; Q.M. Sergt. F. J. Jackson, Q.M.C., and wife; Q.M. Sergt. J. C. Taylor, Q.M.C., wife and two children; maid with Captain Brooke; maid with Lieutenant Wilkes; nurse with Lieut. H. C. Davis, Jr.; Ord. Sergt. J. M. Tibbets and wife; Ord. Sergt. Ernest Seifert; five chief petty officers, Navy; Mrs. Frank R. Hubacker and two children, family Sergeant Hubacker, Q.M.C.; first sergeant, Marine Corps; nurse with family Lieutenant Castle; L. J. Reynolds, cagador, Q.M.C.

In troops class, for Honolulu, Sergt. William Dykes, Engrs.; 54 casualties and recruits. For Guam, four enlisted men, Marine Corps. For Manila, Quirinio Gorosel, ex-enlisted man, Navy; Sergt. José Lorenzo, band, 20th Inf.; Frederic J. Ortega, steerage cook, U.S.N.; Cauoto Solis, former enlisted man, Navy; 18 enlisted men, Marine Corps; 50 enlisted men, U.S. Navy; 563 casualties and recruits.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Florence Quigley, daughter of Mrs. Frances E. Quigley, of Minneapolis, to Lieut. Ernest J. Carr, 9th U.S. Inf., will take place Oct. 29 at 9:30 a.m. at the Church of the Incarnation, Minneapolis, Minn. George Carr will be best man, and Miss Alice O'Donnell will be Miss Quigley's maid of honor. Lieutenant Carr was graduated in 1911 from St. Thomas's Military College, St. Paul, and was former instructor in military tactics at the college until his appointment to the Army. He recently arrived from Laredo, Texas, where he has been on border duty with his regiment.

Ensign James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Jack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Jack, of Chicago, Ill., were married Oct. 5, 1914, on the lawn of the bride's parents at Lake Geneva, Ill. Mrs. Jack served as matron of honor for her daughter, and Miss Frances Jack, a sister, was the maid of honor. Miss Isabelle Robertson was the flower girl. Ensign Crutchfield was attended by Ensign Edward H. McKittrick, U.S.N., as best man, and Ensign Anton B. Anderson, U.S.N., as groomsman. Ensign and Mrs. Crutchfield are now at San Francisco, Cal., where the groom is at present stationed.

Mrs. Albert Le Breton, of Washington, D.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Stockton Le Breton, a sister of Lieut. David M. Le Breton, U.S.N., to Mr. Ralph Stuart Rainsford, of New York, who has spent most of his time recently in California as a mining engineer. Mr. Rainsford, who was graduated from Harvard in 1902, is a son of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, for many years rector of St. George's Church, of New York city. Dr. Rainsford, having retired from the ministry, now lives in Ridgefield, Conn. Miss Le Breton is a granddaughter of the late Comdr. David Stockton McDouglas, an officer of the Navy, after whom the destroyer McDougal was named. She was sponsor for the destroyer when the vessel was launched at Bath, Me., last year. The wedding will take place early in November at Lieutenant McDougal's house, No. 2017 Q street, in Washington. Because of mourning the ceremony will be a simple one, with only members of the two families present.

Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, was married at Altanacraig, their country place at Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 17, 1914, to Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N. The Rev. Dr. Thayer officiated. Lieutenant Emmet and his bride walked beneath an arch of crossed swords of his brother officers, and the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a costume of white velvet, with a veil of point lace which had been worn by Lieutenant Emmet's mother at her wedding. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Cordelia S. Hepburn, and Miss Anita H. Emmet, a sister of Lieutenant Emmet, were the bride's attendants. They wore costumes of tawny brown silk taffeta, an autumn

shade, trimmed with marabout fur. They wore brown lace hats and carried roses. Mr. Herman Le Roy Emmet, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Howard H. Crosby, U.S.N., Lieut. David I. Hedrick, U.S.N., and Messrs. Bachie McEvers Whitlock, Francis W. Murray, Jr., and Charles Fisher Hepburn. There were nearly three hundred guests. After the wedding breakfast there was dancing. Lieutenant Emmet is attached to the destroyer Henley, in reserve at New York.

Miss Florence M. Christian and Ensign Charles G. McCord, U.S.N., were quietly married Oct. 14, 1914, by Rev. Frank G. Bayley, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Denver, Colo., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Christian, 3239 Franklin street. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother the wedding was very private, only the close relatives of the young people and half a dozen of the bride's most intimate friends being present. The only attendants were Miss Charlotte R. Christian, the bride's sister, and Stanley Mitchell, a classmate of Mr. McCord at the U.S. Naval Academy. The bride, a brunette, wore a brown traveling suit. The drawing room, in which the ceremony took place, was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums. After the marriage the bride followed the time-honored Service custom of cutting the cake with her husband's sword. Ensign McCord is the son of Mrs. Arthur Williams, and was appointed to the Navy from Denver, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1911. He will be promoted to junior lieutenant in March of next year. He is attached to the U.S.S. Maryland, which is under orders to sail for Mexican waters Nov. 27. Ensign and Mrs. McCord left for Mare Island, Cal., where they will make their home.

Mrs. David Sims Read announces the marriage of her daughter, Nonie, to Paymr. Philip Vasa Mohun, U.S.N., on Oct. 7, 1914, at Monterey, Roanoke, Va. They will be at home after Oct. 27 at 150 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Ashley announce the marriage of their cousin, Fannie Broomehall Elwood, to Col. Frank West, U.S.A., on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1914, at 469 River street, Paterson, N.J. At home after Oct. 15 at Mohawk, N.Y.

The happiest of recent events in Guam was the wedding of Lieut. Roy Le Claire Stover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frances Ferrier Edwards, of Vallejo, Cal., in the Palace on July 29, 1914, the day of the transport Sheridan's arrival. Describing the event the Guam News Letter for August says: "The long living room of the Palace in its dress of pink and green and white was a pretty setting for the marriage ceremony. A canopy of tropical vines hooded the broad doorway leading from the living room into the library, and at the sides were bamboo baskets, with cornucopia-like bouquets of crepe myrtle, the waxen white blossom of the Chinese ink-berry and dainty swamp vines. Potted air plants with spreading fronds completed the simple setting. Pink tulips, shading from daintiest pink to a rose, softened the lights from the fourteen side lamps, and there were further color touches from the bouquets placed in window embrasures and on small tables. The archway into the dining room was also flanked with tall bamboo baskets, filled with pink and white blossoms, and from this entrance to the improvised altar was a pathway of white canvas, ending at the two white satin kneeling cushions. Preceding the wedding an orchestra of station bandmen gave a brief concert, modulating at four bells into the Lohengrin wedding march. From the east end of the Palace Chaplain John F. Fleming, U.S.N., Governor Maxwell, Lieutenant Stover and his best man, Capt. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., appeared, taking their places under the canopy to await the bride, who entered from the west, accompanied by Mrs. Murfin as matron of honor. The Episcopal marriage service was read by Chaplain Fleming, and the bride was given away by Capt. William J. Maxwell, U.S.N., Governor of the island. The bride wore a gown of dainty lace flounces, an airy butterfly sash of tulle and a chic and most becoming hat of plaited tulle. She carried a lovely shower bouquet, made of fragrant gardenias and tiny Chinese ink blossoms. Mrs. Murfin's gown was of coral charmeuse with a tunic of silk net. The entire Service colony of Army, Navy and Marine Corps were present to witness the ceremony. Following the congratulations Lieut. and Mrs. Stover led the way into the tea room, where the bride cut the wedding cake, using her husband's sword in conventional Service fashion. Governor Maxwell proposed the toast to the bride and the guests all drank her health in champagne. The tea room lights were shaded in pink, and the refreshments served from a table lighted by six pink-shaded candles. The guests remained for a half hour of dancing and there was the usual shower of rice when the bride and groom left for their furnished quarters just off the Plaza. At half after seven a wedding dinner was served in the Palace, with covers for Governor Maxwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Stover, Chaplain and Mrs. Fleming, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Captain Ellis and Lieut. Condr. and Mrs. Murfin. The place cards, made by Mrs. Davis, were exquisite little hand-painted brides standing seven inches tall, veiled in tulle and carrying bouquets of orchids and maidenhair fern. The centerpiece was of crepe myrtle, the candles were shaded in pink and the nut baskets were pink roses. Altogether it was a very happy day, with promises for continued pleasure in the companionship of this latest addition to official Guam society."

The engagement of Miss Katherine Winans to Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell, 1st U.S. Field Art., was announced at a tea given by Mrs. E. B. Winans, Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 22. A large number of the ladies of the garrison were guests. Several parties have been given in honor of Miss Winans since. Miss Hopkins gave a miscellaneous shower Sept. 28, at which Miss Winans received many useful gifts of a household nature, and a happy time was enjoyed by all. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Willoughby, Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. C. Deems, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, the Misses Hortense Short, Marion Smith, Harriet Ellis, Capt. H. C. Williams and Lieuts. R. L. Maxwell, Percy Deshon, H. W. Huntley, G. S. Gay, F. W. Bowley, B. R. Peyton. A dinner party was given for Miss Winans by Mrs. William Nalle on Sept. 29.

Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., of San Francisco, announce the engagement of their granddaughter, Miss Ethel Rawles, to Lieut. Alvin C. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The marriage will be solemnized on Nov. 24 at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Elizabeth Ruggles will act as maid of honor, and the four bridesmaids will be Misses Leslie Underhill, Frances Bell, Beatrice Downing and Ruth Rutherford. Miss Elizabeth Rawles, an aunt, will give the bride into the keeping of her husband. The ushers

will be Robert Underhill, Frank Carpenter, Frank Spurrier and Charles Kriger. The best man will be chosen on Lieutenant Miller's return from the Mexican border, where he is at present. Following the ceremony a reception for the bridal party and relatives will be held at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Rawles, on Green street. Lieutenant Miller and his bride will sail on the transport Logan Dec. 5 for the Philippines, Lieutenant Miller's new station. Miss Rawles was the complimented guest at a tea given Oct. 15 by Miss Leslie Underhill, sister of Lieut. Lewis K. Underhill, at her home on Divisadero street, San Francisco. In the receiving party, besides the hostess and the guest of honor, were Mrs. Louise Underhill, Misses Elizabeth Rawles, Frances Bell, Elizabeth Ruggles, Beatrice Downing, Ruth Rutherford and Barbara Bridge. Miss Irma Wann poured the tea and Miss Frances Sweavey the coffee. Those who called were Mesdames Graeme Macdonald, Francis Pryor, Misses Madge Wilson, Evelyn Van Winkle, Emily Huntington, Anita Ruggles, Madge Turner, Ruth Guyer, Ruth Turner, Sophie Stites, Jane Watt, Lucile Bell, Helen Sutherland and Marian Bell.

Lieut. and Mrs. David Lyons, U.S.N., announce the marriage of their niece, Ruth L. Fluh, to Mr. Lee D. Brueckel on Oct. 22, 1914, at New York city.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Robert Edward Lee, youngest son of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, died Oct. 19, 1914, at Upperville, Va. He was born on Oct. 27, 1843, at Arlington House, the seat of the Lee family and now part of the Arlington National Cemetery. In March, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Artillery. For the rest of the war he fought with the Army of Northern Virginia, rising to the rank of captain. Since the war he had been engaged in farming at West Point, Va. Captain Lee was the author of "Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee," published in 1904. He was married in 1894 to Miss Juliet Carter, of Washington, who with two children survives him.

Mr. Henry D. Cooke, father of Lieut. Henry D. Cooke, Jr., U.S.N., and brother of Col. G. F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired, and of Capt. E. H. Cooke, 2d U.S. Inf., died at New York city Oct. 9, 1914.

Mr. Thomas E. Nash, father of Ensign T. Lewis Nash, U.S.N., died at Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 11, 1914.

George Preston Shamer, Jr., son of P.A. Paymr. George P. Shamer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ethel Louise Nichols Shamer, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1914, aged five years.

John Stuart Walker, the infant son of 1st Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walker, died at Fort Casey, Wash., Oct. 12, 1914, aged four and a half months.

Dr. George B. Reynolds, of Baltimore, father of Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., died suddenly on Oct. 2, 1914.

Dr. P. H. Simmons, father of Capt. B. T. Simmons, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Fairfield, N.C., Oct. 15, 1914.

The Rev. Dr. Joel Foote Bingham, author and writer, and father of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., died at his home at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, from apoplexy. Dr. Bingham was born in Andover, Conn., Oct. 11, 1827. He was valedictorian of his class at Yale in 1852. He entered the Congregational ministry in 1858, and was later ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a rector in New Haven, Portsmouth, N.H., and Waterbury. From 1879 to 1888 he was engaged largely in literary work, but in the latter year became a rector in New London. In 1890 he retired permanently from the pulpit to engage in literary work. For ten years he was lecturer on Italian literature at Trinity College. He had a wide reputation as an Italian scholar.

Major Gen. Hubert Ion Wetherall Hamilton, of the British army, who was killed recently in action in France, commanded the 3d Division of the British field troops, and was mentioned in the official despatches of Field Marshal Sir John French to Lord Kitchener early in September. Major General Hamilton was born June 27, 1861, the son of Lieut. Gen. Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B. He entered the Queen's Regiment in 1880, was an adjutant 1886-90, and a major in 1898. He served in the Burmese expedition, 1886-88, for which he received a medal; in the Egyptian campaigns of 1897-98-99, including battles of Arbara and Khartum, for which he received the British medal and the Khedive's medal. Major General Hamilton also saw service in the Boer war, and in 1900 served as assistant adjutant general and deputy assistant adjutant general at the army headquarters in South Africa. From 1900 until 1902 he acted as military secretary to Lord Kitchener, who was then commander-in-chief in South Africa. He was mentioned in despatches three times in this campaign, was made aide-de-camp to the King, and received the Queen's medal and the King's medal. He served as military secretary to Lord Kitchener while commander-in-chief in India, 1902-5. In 1908-9 he was major general of the General Staff of the Mediterranean command, and since 1911 had commanded the North Midland division.

Mr. Josef J. Freeman, father of Major S. D. Freeman, U.S.A., died at his home near Cardinal, Va., Oct. 10, 1914, aged eighty-nine years.

Mr. Henry Lanne Schmelz, president of Schmelz Brothers' bank, Newport News, Va., the Bank of Hampton, Va., one of the leading financiers in Tidewater Virginia and Hampton's most prominent citizen, died Oct. 13, 1914, at Hampton, in his residence, "Elmwald," at the foot of East Queen street. He was the father of Mrs. Robert F. Tate, wife of Captain Tate, 15th U.S. Cav. At his beside when the end came were Mrs. Schmelz, the banker's daughters, Mrs. Ethel Schmelz Baltzell, of Florida; Miss Catherine Schmelz, of Portsmouth; his sister, Mrs. Howard S. Collier, of near the city; his son-in-law, Capt. Robert F. Tate, U.S.A., of Fort Marfa, Texas; Dr. Mary Moomaw, of New York; his nephew, Francis F. Causey; Capt. Frank Wilkinson Darling, Clarence Moomaw, Rev. J. T. Haley, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, and Rev. Charles Friend, pastor of the Hampton Presbyterian Church. During the past several years Mr. Schmelz had been in declining health, suffering from a complication of diseases, and for the past eight months he had been confined to his bed. The funeral service took place from the Hampton Baptist Church, in charge of Rev. J. T. Haley, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, who was assisted by Rev. J. T. McGlothlin, pastor of the Hampton Baptist Church; Rev. Charles Friend, pastor of the Hampton Presbyterian Church, and Rev. R. H. Pitt, of Richmond,

editor of the Religious Herald. The burial was made in the Schmelz plot in St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Schmelz was the leader of the Men's Bible Class in the Memorial Baptist Church, and was a member of St. Tammany Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M.; Hampton Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, and an honorary member of Live Oak Camp, No. 21, Woodmen of the World. All of the organizations attended the funeral services in a body. Mr. Schmelz was twice married. His first wife was Miss Hickman, of Hampton. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Annie Moomaw, of Cloverdale. "In the passing of Mr. Schmelz," writes a correspondent, "the general community loses one of its most prominent citizens, while hundreds of people lose a loving, kind and most generous friend."

Mrs. Ruth Wilson Watrous died in New York city Oct. 19, 1914, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was the grandmother of Lieut. Livingston Watrous, U.S.A., now stationed at Schofield, H.T. Of Mrs. Watrous Town Topics truthfully says: "She was a beautiful example of the type of noble woman, devoted wife and loving mother, only too rare in these days of a more or less frivolous society, which was best in American life of the generation antedating the upheaval of the Civil War. Of strong native intelligence, with a mind well stored by experience and wide reading, Mrs. Watrous was a splendid conversationalist, and this, coupled with a kindly, considerate nature, made for her a most delightful personality and endeared her to a wide circle of friends. She was the widow of Charles Watrous, a noted ship captain and California pioneer, who was one of the capitalists accompanying Senator Warner Miller in the attempted expedition to Nicaragua to determine the merits of that route for an interoceanic canal; the steamship Aguan, in which it sailed, was wrecked and totally lost on Roncador Island March 26, 1891. Mr. Watrous's early experience as a navigator and commander served the party well on that occasion, and to his intelligent and heroic exertions was largely due the saving of the lives aboard the ship. The hardship and exposure of this incident brought on an illness from which Mr. Watrous died in the August following. Harry W. Watrous, the well known artist and secretary of the National Academy of Design, is the surviving son."

Mr. Robert Arthur, an artist who was well known for his pictures of the Maine coast, and a brother of Col. William H. Arthur, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died in New York city Oct. 21, 1914, at his apartment in the Hotel Wellington. Mr. Arthur was born Aug. 11, 1850, in Philadelphia. As a young man he studied art in Antwerp and Paris, where he became an intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson and his brother. He had lived in New York for the past twenty-seven years. Mr. Arthur spent his summers on the Maine coast, where he had a studio at Ogunquit, and though he had devoted himself in his early life principally to decorative art, later he was known more widely through his seashore sketches done both in water color and oil. He was a member of the Century Club and formerly of the Salmagundi Club. Mr. Arthur is survived by his wife.

PERSONALS.

Major and Mrs. R. F. Metcalfe, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., are spending ten days in New York city.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. G. W. Cook, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., Sept. 7, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., have just observed their fiftieth marriage anniversary.

A daughter, Adele Turner Haggart, was born to the wife of Ensign Robert S. Haggart, U.S.N., Oct. 17, 1914.

A son, John Armistead Spilman, jr., was born to the wife of Naval Constr. John A. Spilman, U.S.N., on Oct. 17, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. William Halsey, wife of Lieutenant Halsey, U.S.N., and small daughter have returned to Norfolk, Va., from Newport, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall G. Randol, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Lucy Lee, on Oct. 19, 1914, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

The birth of a son is announced to Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., have closed their house at Jamestown, R.I., and are at the Corson cottage, Newport, for the winter.

The birth of a son, Gerald Frank Child, to Mrs. Child, wife of Lieut. Warren G. Child, U.S.N., is announced on Oct. 19, 1914, at Boston, Mass.

A daughter, Blanche Joie Casaday, was born to the wife of Lieut. G. H. Casaday, dental surgeon, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2, 1914.

Mrs. Philip, widow of Admiral "Jock" Philip, is again in Washington, and located for the winter at the new Army and Navy Inn, 1440 M street.

Col. Philip F. Harvey, U.S.A., has removed from New York city to Washington, D.C., and taken an apartment at the Champlain, 1424 K street, N.W.

Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., have taken the residence 2118 Le Roy Place, Washington, for the season. Colonel Treat will be on duty on the General Staff.

A daughter, Helen Fauntleroy Kirtland, was born to Capt. Roy C. Kirtland, U.S.A., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Kirtland, at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 11, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles celebrated their sixth wedding anniversary by an informal dinner at their quarters at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., Oct. 18.

Major and Mrs. A. C. Read are spending a few weeks at the Iroquois, West Forty-fourth street, New York city, and Mrs. Harry L. Simpson is at 20 Belmont avenue, Jersey City.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Pettis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., announce the arrival of Elizabeth Pettis on Oct. 18, 1914, weight eight pounds, at 263 South McLean avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Commodore Theodoric Porter, U.S.N., is convalescing at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., from a successful operation performed by Surg. John Hood Iden, U.S.N., the first of this month.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., have taken the Ray house on Jefferson place, Washington, for the winter. Miss Marjorie Smith, who spent last winter in New York, will be with them.

Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price have reopened their apartment at the Cairo in Washington, after spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., and the early fall in New York city.

Major and Mrs. William P. Jackson, U.S.A., have leased the residence 1931 S street, Washington, for the season.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Van Horne, U.S.A., are guests of Major and Mrs. Lucius L. Durfee, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Schley, widow of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., is spending some time in Washington with Mrs. Richard Dean at her residence on I street.

Lieut. William W. Vaughan, U.S.A., who is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. George T. Vaughan, in Washington, will sail for the Philippines early in December.

Mrs. Charles D. Galloway, widow of Lieutenant Galloway, U.S.N., has as her guest at her apartment at the Dupont, Washington, her cousin, Miss Thomas, of Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., spent the past week-end as guests of Capt. William S. Benson, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Benson.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carleton R. Kear, U.S.N., will spend the winter in Washington with Mrs. Kear's step-father and mother, Prof. and Mrs. Stimson Brown, at their residence, 1704 Q street.

Mrs. Tanner and Miss Ruth Tanner, widow and daughter of Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., have returned to Washington after an absence of several years, and have reopened their residence at 2204 R street.

The Washington Post for Oct. 21 publishes a charming picture of Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson, who with Rear Admiral Nicholson has recently returned to Washington after two years in the East. They have taken a residence in Jefferson place for the season.

Miss Elizabeth Colhoun, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Colhoun, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after a visit to Lock Tavern Club, Md. While there she entertained several motor parties who went out to spend the week-end with her.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. P. Perrill, U.S.N., entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner in the Boston Navy Yard for Comdr. and Mrs. L. A. Kaiser, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Blackwood, Mrs. Clifford J. Boush, wife of Admiral Boush, and Lieut. W. W. Lorshbough.

Capt. Robert L. Russell, commanding the U.S.S. South Carolina at the navy yard, Philadelphia, entertained on board Monday evening, Oct. 19, at a dinner, followed by a dance, in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Luby, who are soon to leave for the naval station at Guantnamo, Cuba, where Commander Luby will be commandant.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter entertained at dinner for their niece, Miss Jean Worthington, before the hop given for the officers of the Argentine ship Rivadavia at the Boston Navy Yard. The guests were Ensigns Garland Fulton, Harold Saunders and Samuel Ziegler, and Mr. Edwin Ginn, of Winchester.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, U.S.N., observed their sixth wedding anniversary at the Training Station, Newport, R.I., Oct. 17, entertaining informally with a dinner, having among their guests Mrs. Robert W. Gardner, mother of Mrs. Welles, and Mrs. George W. Tuttle, of Briarcliff Lodge on the Hudson, and their house guest, Mrs. Robley D. Evans.

Col. Daniel Corman, 7th U.S. Inf., in command of the 5th Brigade, U.S. Army, now on duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is reported to be seriously ill. Mrs. Corman at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Oct. 13 received word that her husband was in a critical condition and would be taken to Fort Leavenworth. While stationed at Galveston last summer he suffered a stroke of paralysis and did not fully recover, although he took a trip for his health.

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Briggs returned from Europe on Oct. 18. Captain Briggs has been spending some weeks in Europe on leave. Mrs. Briggs went over recently to join him. Captain Briggs spent some time in London, Paris, Antwerp and other cities in Belgium and saw a great deal of the operations of the forces and visited several of the ruined cities in Belgium. Capt. and Mrs. Briggs are now staying with Major and Mrs. James F. Brady on Governors Island, awaiting orders.

Major G. W. Martin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Martin arrived at New York Oct. 16 on the Mauretania from a six months' trip in Europe. When war broke out in Europe Major Martin was detailed to assist the Americans who were anxious to get home. Major and Mrs. Martin visited Berlin, Munich, Dresden and other leading cities in Europe while abroad, and were two weeks in London before leaving for this country. Major Martin is detailed for duty to the Adjutant General's Department.

Among the débutantes who will be presented in Washington this season are Miss Beatrice Clover, the youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Commander Clark, U.S.N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N.; Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, and Miss Frances Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keeffe, U.S.A., stationed at San Francisco, Cal., was one of the speakers who addressed the meeting of the American Prison Chaplains' Association recently held at St. Paul, Minn. He said, in part: According to G.O. 56, War Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1913, to which the Chaplain frequently referred in the course of his address, all general prisoners of the first class confined at the U.S. Military Prison at Leavenworth, Kas., Fort Jay, N.Y., and Alcatraz, Cal., under sentence for purely military offenses, will be enrolled in disciplinary companies; given military instruction half of each work day, and, if conditions warrant it, be given opportunity to serve with the colors. These prisoners are dressed in uniforms without ornaments, designated by name and not by number, quartered in separate rooms, seated at separate tables in dining room, permitted to converse, and when carrying arms to give and receive the military salute from superior officers. The course of military training and instruction for general prisoners as set forth in G.O. 56, said Chaplain O'Keeffe, is an elaborate one—one that is intended to bring out the best qualities in the man and prepare him gradually to again take his place in the ranks. Among the subjects embraced in the curriculum are physical training, personal hygiene, school of the soldier, squad, company and battalion, dismounted Cavalry and Field Artillery drill, care of arms and equipment, etc.; in fact, everything that tends to make a good soldier.

Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., are registered at the Shoreham, Washington.

Capt. Alvin C. Voris and Mrs. Voris have taken an apartment at the Ontario, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William W. Mead, U.S.N., of St. David's, Philadelphia, Pa., are visiting in Louisville, Ky.

A son, Charles Hayes Noyes, was born to Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes, U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, U.S.N., of Annapolis, were at the Wolcott Hotel in New York city this week.

Mrs. Oliver F. Snyder, wife of Lieutenant Snyder, U.S.A., was guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Robert Bingham at Asheville, N.C., last week.

Ensign and Mrs. Lawrence Wild, U.S.N., who are spending part of their wedding trip at Asheville, N.C., attended the dinner dance given at the Grove Park Inn last week.

Mrs. Sperry, widow of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Worthington at 1816 H street, Washington, and will later go to Annapolis, Md., to visit her brother, Mr. Marcy.

Miss Katharine Robinson, daughter of the late Commodore Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Uberroth, wife of Ensign Frank E. P. Uberroth, U.S.N., at her home in Norfolk, Va.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison made a flying trip to New York city Oct. 19 to confer with Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Division, and to inspect the troops at Fort Jay.

Mrs. Clarence A. Richards, wife of Lieutenant Richards, U.S.N., has joined her mother, Mrs. R. H. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., at her P street home in Washington, D.C.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., has been building during the past summer a commodious home at 740 Sherman Wood Drive, Portland Heights, Portland, Ore., where he and his family will permanently abide.

Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, entertained with a bridge tea on Oct. 16 in compliment to Mrs. Brett, wife of Colonel Brett, from Fort Yellowstone, who is spending six weeks at the post with her daughter, Mary.

Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pierson are expected at Fort Williams, Me., this week. They have been at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for two years, and have been spending the past week at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Ensign and Mrs. Fred C. Reisel, U.S.N., who have just returned from Colorado Springs, Colo., are visiting Mrs. Beisel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Cunningham, at their home, 209 South Forty-second street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford have opened their Nineteenth street residence in Washington for the season. Their daughter, Miss Dolores Crawford, who has been at school near Paris for the past two years, will be with them.

From a financial as well as from a social point of view the dance given in the post gymnasium at Fort Williams, Me., on Oct. 7, was a brilliant success, the net proceeds for the Red Cross fund being \$130. Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Blake received at the dance.

Mrs. John Russell Young, mother of Lieut. Gordon R. Young, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has returned to Washington after the summer spent at the Virginia Springs, and is established for the winter at the new Army and Navy Inn, 1440 M street.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttenauer, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., were dinner hosts at an elaborate dinner given on Oct. 1 in honor of Mrs. Ruttenauer's mother, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, who is their house guest. Covers were laid for ten.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., were entertained at a theater party, followed by a supper, at the New Willard Hotel in Washington Oct. 16 by Judge and Mrs. William Bailey.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation at the Navy Department, was the guest of Capt. Roger Welles at Newport, R.I., Oct. 14. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wurtsbaugh have taken an apartment at the Dresden for the season.

Miss Lena Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N., will entertain at a tea on Tuesday, Oct. 27, from five until seven, at their residence, 1516 K street, Washington, in honor of Miss Frida Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., who will be one of the autumn brides.

Mrs. William Dunlop Owens, wife of P.A. Surgeon Owens, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at the Avondale, P street, Washington, where she will remain with her three children during Dr. Owens's tour of sea duty. Mrs. Owens was formerly Miss Elsie Seymour, daughter of the late Comdr. Charles Seymour, U.S.N., and lived in Washington before her marriage.

The Rev. Thomas Sherman, son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A., who has been at Scranton, Pa., for some weeks as the guest of Bishop Hoban, was slightly injured Oct. 16 when a horse he was riding slipped on the wet pavement on Linden street and threw him to the street. Examination proved that no bones had been broken and, barring a few minor contusions, he was uninjured.

Mrs. Wolf, wife of Major Paul A. Wolf, 4th U.S. Inf., was the guest of honor at an auction bridge given by Mrs. James H. McRae Oct. 16 at her apartment, the Toronto, in Washington, D.C. The ladies assisting Miss McRae in the tea room were Mrs. J. D. Leitch, serving salad; Mrs. William S. Graves, serving coffee, and the Misses Graves, Evans and Grey.

Major L. J. Fleming, until recently on duty with the 5th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., having been ordered to duty in the office of the depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., he, with Mrs. Fleming, has taken an apartment for the winter at the Toronto, corner Twentieth and P streets, and not at the Montana, as has been stated.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., spoke at the annual Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples, held at Mohonk Lake, N.Y., on Oct. 15. The topic discussed was "Future Relations of the United States and the Philippine Islands." General Wood gave a most interesting description of life among the Moros, and made a strong plea for certain tenure of office for all American officials in the Philippines, with retirement privilege after twenty years.

Capt. and Mrs. Preston H. Uberroth, U.S.R.C.S., are spending the month of October at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, wife of Col. G. W. Van Deusen, U.S.A., in command at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is in New York at the Prince George Hotel for a short visit.

Miss Mary Louise Finley is on a week's motor trip through the White Mountains as the guest of Commodore E. C. Benedict. Also in the party is Mrs. Thomas Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., will leave Washington next week for his new station at the War College at Newport, R.I. Mrs. Fechteler and the Misses Margaret and Amy Fechteler will join him about Nov. 15 to spend the next year there.

Mrs. Augustus S. Nicholson, widow of Inspector General Nicholson, U.S.M.C., who arrived recently from Europe on board the *Minnewaska*, was a guest of her cousin, Major William Hancock Clark, at No. 600 West 115th street, New York city, this week.

Commodore Burns T. Walling, U.S.N., retired, has changed his address from 15 Fairview avenue, Orange, N.J., to 423 Lincoln avenue, Orange, N.J. Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Walling, has recently returned from a visit to West Point, where she was delightfully entertained during her stay.

After a three months' leave, spent at West Point, N.Y., Boston Harbor, Atlantic City and Washington, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Moore, 27th Inf., left Washington on Oct. 18 for Texas City, Texas, where Captain Moore's regiment is stationed. During the cadet encampment at West Point they visited their son, who is a member of the yearling class.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., who was very ill with pneumonia, we are pleased to say is progressing very nicely. He was taken from New York city to North Andover, Mass., as soon as able to travel, and is resting there for the present. Of course the Colonel is very anxious to get back to New York, and it is, we believe, the first time in over twenty-five years that the Colonel has been forced to be absent from the 7th at the opening of the drill season.

Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, wife of General Garlington, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful tea in Washington on Oct. 17 in honor of her sister, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of General Bell, U.S.A., who is her house guest. The Garlington residence on R street was charmingly decorated with fall flowers. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of Brigadier General Scott, U.S.A.; Mrs. Henry Jewett, wife of Major Jewett, U.S.A.; Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, U.S.A., and Mrs. William D. Connor, wife of Major Connor, U.S.A.

Major Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been designated as the new Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, succeeding Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., who it is understood is to be the next governor of the Panama Canal Zone, relieving Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A. Formal orders regarding the engineer commissionership were issued by the War Department Oct. 22. Colonel Harding is to relinquish the office a week from Saturday, Oct. 31, and Major Kutz will assume his new duties on the same day. Major Kutz is now in charge of river and harbor improvements in the vicinity of Washington. It is said to be no secret that Governor Goethals requested the transfer of Colonel Harding, who was on the Isthmus prior to being on duty in Washington, and who is thoroughly familiar with the engineering details of the construction of the canal.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Oct. 12 contains a long article by Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., complimentary to Brig. Gen. Charles King, U.S.V. (captain, U.S.A., retired), the well known soldier and author. The article goes into details of his boyhood days, his Army experiences, his work with the Wisconsin National Guard and his literary work. General King was born in New York Oct. 12, 1844, hence is seventy years old. It must be said, and it is true, Colonel Watrous states, that he does not look seventy. Indeed, he might well pass for fifty, to those who do not know him and what he has accomplished in his busy life. In his article Colonel Watrous also says: "It is not too much to say that General King is looked upon by his brother officers of the Regular Army who are familiar with his service, his equipment, his loyalty and patriotism, as one of the most efficient and best informed military men in the country. Certainly he has no superior, if, indeed, any equals, among the officers of his rank, either at the present time or at any in the past. So much for this seventy-year-old soldier, who still looks like a young man; who still walks, acts, thinks and writes like a young man."

The first delightful reception and dinner dance of the season at El Paso, Texas, in Army circles, was given at the ballroom of the *Paso del Norte* Oct. 9 by the officers and ladies of the 16th U.S. Infantry complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, U.S.A. Beautiful cut dahlias decorated the table and place cards with the names of the invited guests were at each seat. A delicious nine-course dinner was served, and dancing was enjoyed during and after the dinner to the music of the 16th Infantry band, which was excellent. American flags hung gracefully from the walls in the ballroom, and with the bright lights and good music the guests were in their gayest moods and danced to their hearts' content. In the receiving line, besides Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, were Major and Mrs. Farnsworth. Those enjoying the evening were Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Major and Mrs. Farnsworth, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. Agnew, Capt. and Mrs. Bundel, Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad, Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. Henkes, Lieut. and Mrs. Barrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Kingman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagby, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Mesdames Oliver, J. N. Morfit, Atkins, Walz, Misses Margaret Davis, Marion Young, Alice Wulf, Edith Morgan, Martha Thurmond, Virginia Stewart, Blanch Davis, Hilda Sauer, Grace Wingo, Morgan, Perke, Cloman, Colonel Parke, Colonel Greble, Colonel Arrasmith, Major Bennett, Major Sample, Captain Wolf, Captain Weeks, Captain Ridenour, Captain Crimmins, Captain Hillman, Captain Mearns, Captain Greer, General Pershing, Lieutenant Wood, Rogers, Brown, Sullivan, Pickering, Collins, Michaelis, Drolling, Chamberlain, Brannon, Gordon, Nulsen, Shallenberger, Mathews, Orton, Caziare and Sands.

Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, died at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23, 1914. He was born in Massachusetts Oct. 15, 1875, and first joined the U.S. Army as a private June 18, 1898. He was appointed second lieutenant, 30th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901; was promoted first lieutenant, 16th Infantry, in 1906, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Oct. 25, 1911.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The German efforts were directed toward two main objects. In the north they endeavored to cut off the Belgian army before it could join the main line of the Allies in northern France. In the south they continued their massing of artillery against the Verdun forts and the effort to reduce these French defenses by bombardment. Active demonstrations were also kept up all along the long battle line in order to prevent the Allies from shifting forces to counteract the German moves.

In Belgium the remnants of the Antwerp garrison were attacked in flank and rear while retreating. To aid them the French and British sent forces to the vicinity of Bruges that protected the Belgian flank and secured their safe retreat to the Yser River in spite of the pressure of the German pursuit.

The Germans, after the fall of Antwerp, followed close behind the Belgians, while a demonstration was made via Termonde and Ghent. A considerable portion of the attacking force seems, however, to have been sent directly to Courtrai to support the strategic move of the army of General von Boehm.

Taking advantage of the overextension of the Allies' line due to their effort to aid the Belgians, the Germans delivered their main attack from Courtrai and Tournay. The Allies' defense was overpowered and the Germans rapidly occupied Lille, Armentieres and Hazebrouck. The French held firm at Arras, while the Belgians made a successful stand along the Yser between Dixmude and the coast. The British line finally stopped the German drive west of Hazebrouck, only twenty-five miles from the coast. Details have not been published, but the new strength was very probably due to the arrival of fresh volunteer regiments from the bases at Calais and Dunkirk.

The German attack was now spent, and being surrounded on three sides they had no choice but to retreat rapidly, abandoning Hazebrouck and Armentieres. At the same time the British and French pressed their advance and pushed the Germans back to Roulers, about half-way between Lille and Ostend and seven miles east of a direct line between those cities. The Belgians had meanwhile been forced back, but by counter attacks regained their position on the Yser.

The German attempt to capture Dunkirk and to cut off the British and Belgians to the east was a close call for the Allies and came near succeeding. It failed for want of troops to follow up the advantages gained, and possibly due to the steadfastness of their opponents on the defensive. In the counter move the Allies have gained possession of an important railroad center at Roulers and have shown an aggressive strength that may carry them further in regaining northern Belgium.

The Allies have also gained minor successes in recapturing Arras and in further forcing back the German line at Soissons. These actions have consisted largely of artillery duels and advance by sapping. At times rushes have been made by night to advanced positions, which are rapidly entrenched. The reports of carrying the hostile lines mention only night attacks.

Opposite Verdun and the forts on the east bank of the Meuse the Germans have been pressing the engagement. But here, too, it is largely a question of bombardment and sapping. The 42 c.m. guns from Antwerp were reported to be on the way to this field, but they have not yet appeared in the reports of the fighting. While these largest guns may not yet be in action, the 28 c.m. (11.2-inch) howitzer has been getting in good work, and is believed to be largely responsible for the capture by the Bavarian army of Fort Camp des Romaines at St. Mihiel and for the silencing of the forts on either side of it.

The French have attempted to maneuver the Germans out of their position by an advance to the north from Toul and Nancy. This army has gradually forced its way in spite of vigorous opposition to Apremont and Pagny, due east of St. Mihiel. This advance has slowed down in the last few days; the Germans realize that they must stop this advance or else give up hopes of capturing the Meuse forts. Evidently there is fighting going on in this district fully equal in intensity to that near the English Channel.

Near Belfort the Germans are making a demonstration that has pushed the French back to their border. Despatches from Switzerland report heavy bombardment and the presence of big howitzers. In the Vosges Mountains attacks and counter attacks are reported, however without important changes in position.

As far as can be told from the fragmentary despatches regarding the disposition of the German forces in the west, the army of General von Beseler holds the line from Nieport southeast to Roulers and then southwest to somewhere near Tourcoing. Next is that of General von Boehm, extending to the vicinity of Bapaume, ten miles south of Arras. From this point to Noyon, on the Oise, is the army of General von Kluck, reported as relieved by General von Arnim, formerly commander of the Magdeburg Corps. This army at Albert, Roye and Noyon has made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to break through the French lines. The south side of the German salient is held by General von Buelow from Noyon to Craonne. From here to the Suippe River the commander is General Barsevit, who has replaced General von Hausen in command of the 3d Army. Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg commands the forces as far as Varennes, on the Aire River. The 5th Army, charged with the capture of Verdun, is under Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, while the 6th Army, under the Bavarian Crown Prince, holds St. Mihiel and opposes the French advance toward Metz. The 7th Army, under General von Heeringen, is charged with the defense of the Lorraine and the Alsatian border. The force moving against Belfort is so detached that it is believed to be a separate army.

The French armies cannot be so definitely outlined. The 1st Army is based on Belfort and Epinal, and is reported to be again under the command of Gen. Paul Pau. The 2d Army is on the Lorraine border from St. Die to Pagny, north of Pont-a-Mousson. The 3d Army at first was between Verdun and Toul. It is not clear whether this army is making the advance toward Metz, or whether a new army has been formed for this purpose. The 4th Army extends westward from Verdun; a new army must be next in line, and then the 5th French Army extends through Rheims to Craonne, where it joins the British. This army under General French holds the line of the Aisne River and has been slowly forcing the Germans back. Two French armies occupy the line from Noyon to Lens, ten miles north of Arras. From this point to Dixmude both French and British are mentioned in nearly all of the reports, apparently a

composite force due to the hurried rushing up of whatever troops could be obtained to fill the gap. The line of the Yser from Dixmude to the sea is held by the Belgians, who have the satisfaction of having maintained their position on Belgian soil in spite of the effort to drive them out of their country.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

In Russia the fighting is developing on a scale that rivals that in the western campaign. Both sides are gathering in their forces for the great battle along the Vistula River whose outcome will have important influence on the whole campaign.

The rapid advance of the Germans from Silesia forced the Russians to abandon their aggressive campaign against East Prussia and to rush troops south to defend Warsaw. The Germans to prevent this transfer of Russian strength have resumed the offensive and have been making vigorous demonstrations against the Russian lines at Lyck and Wirballen.

In the campaign in Poland the Germans followed up the advantage of their rapid move, and on Oct. 16 they advanced to within eight miles of Warsaw. Here they were checked by the Russian army assembled on the west bank of the Vistula under the protection of the fortifications of Warsaw and Novo Georgievsk, and were forced to fall back twenty miles to the support of their reserves.

At the same time German armies were reported to be moving south from Mlawa and east from Thorn to strengthen this German flank and to fill the gap between the German army in Poland and that in East Prussia. The principal effort by the Germans during the last days of the week has been directed toward securing a crossing of the Vistula near the Galician border. By pressing their advance in this field they hope to repeat their strategy of the first advance to the Vistula and by threatening the communications of the Russian army in Galicia to force them again to make a hasty retreat.

The Austrians have closely followed up the Russians in their retirement and have been much encouraged by minor successes in rearguard actions. At Przemysl they have forced the Russians to the east bank of the San River, resulting in raising the siege. In the passes of the Carpathians to the south they have followed up the Russian cavalry detachments and have driven them back to Sambor and Stryi. The Russian occupation of Lemberg is so far well protected.

This strength displayed by the Germans and Austrians in the east seems to be part of a strategic use of their central position. For a time they seem to have weakened their campaign against France and Serbia in order to strike Russia a paralyzing blow. Their plan seems to count on such a success against the Russians that they can leave them and divert the major part of their forces to a campaign in the south and west. With the reinforcements thus made available they hope to exert a pressure that will overcome the present opposition.

They have much to contend with, however, before they can accomplish this. The supply of their armies in Poland and Galicia must by now be a serious matter. The railways are insufficient and the recent rains have made many of the roads impassable. With appreciable advantages in numbers, in supplies of food and ammunition, and in mobility the Russians should soon be able to resume the aggressive that they were forced temporarily to abandon.

AMERICAN OFFICERS OBSERVING THE WAR.

Col. John Biddle, Gen. Staff, has been detailed as a military observer with the army of Austria, which has been more liberal in granting the request of this country for military observers than any other country engaged in the European war. Major Joseph H. Ford, Med. Corps, Capt. Berkeley Enochs, Inf., and Capt. Augustine McIntyre, Field Art., are already with the Austrian army, which is as large a representation as could be desired with the Austrian troops.

While officers of the relief expedition under the direction of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge were not officially designated as observers, it develops that all had excellent opportunities to witness some of the severest fighting in France during the early engagements. It is stated that the Assistant Secretary of War and Lieut. Col. H. T. Allen, then of the General Staff, were on the firing line or near the front during the battle of the Marne. Most of the officers in the Assistant Secretary's party were in and around Paris from Sept. 2 to Sept. 15, when the Allies' left wing was driven back almost to the gates of Paris. They were granted a splendid opportunity to visit the field during action and are now engaged in writing reports of their observations. Colonel Allen was with the Assistant Secretary of War on his entire trip, while the other officers were distributed in small parties in different countries. After they had discharged their duties in connection with the relief expedition they were permitted to visit the troops wherever it was possible.

It is not probable that these reports will be made public until after the war, but the information contained in them, it is understood, will be used by the Secretary of War in formulating his report. The Assistant Secretary of War on Oct. 22 delivered a lecture to the War College upon the lessons taught by the war, and the officers of the expedition will probably discuss informally with the class at the War College the most striking features of the military operations which they witnessed.

It is understood that the rapidity with which all the nations of Europe mobilized their forces was a revelation to the officers in the party. Even Switzerland mobilized a force of 300,000 men in four days. While Germany, it is stated, excelled all other countries in the rapidity of mobilization, France's work in this respect was not so inferior to that of Germany as is generally believed. Belgium, it appears, excelled all of the other small countries of Europe in rapid mobilization, and this largely accounts for the unexpected check to the German army. The retreat of the Allies toward Paris and the withdrawal of the German right wing under von Kluck excited the admiration of the American officers. The cohesiveness of the Allies under the pressure of the Germans in the early weeks of the war demonstrated that they had been anticipating the German plan of campaign and that they had a wonderfully effective force in the field. Von Kluck's retreat when the German right wing was drawn in was a marvelous achievement. There is an impression that the main body of von Kluck's army was on the march twelve hours before the commanders of the allied forces were aware that the German General Staff had contemplated any such movement. It is difficult to understand how the movement of such a large force of troops could have escaped detection by the aviator observers who were constantly being sent over the field by the commanders

of both forces. It is surmised that the rearguard kept the fires left by General von Kluck's main body burning bright while his troops slipped away early in the evening.

Among the officers in Assistant Secretary Breckinridge's party, aside from the military attachés who joined it from time to time, were: Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, Gen. Staff; Majors D. W. Ketcham, Gen. Staff, C. A. Hedekin, J. A. Ryan, Cav., J. A. Logan, Q.M.C.; Capts. S. J. B. Schindel, Gen. Staff, R. R. Ralston, E. D. Ardery, C.E., E. B. Martindale, C.A.C., H. A. Dalton, Q.M.C., Le Vert Coleman, A. H. Sunderland, G. Sevier, R. H. Williams, F. J. Miller, M. A. Cross, L. A. Brinton, Jr., W. M. Colvin, C. L. Fenton, Coast Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Coast Art. Corps.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from pages 230-31.)

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, according to a London despatch has invented a new incendiary bullet which can be used in an ordinary rifle or machine gun and which is intended particularly for use against Zeppelins and other dirigibles. It is said that the bullet as soon as it strikes the gas bag of one of these balloons sets it afire. The bullet, it is reported, has been adopted by the British army.

Writing from Nancy, France, a correspondent tells us: "In the engagements round Nancy, apart from the respective fighting qualities of the two armies, one reason for the failure of the enemy's attempts to make headway away from the frontier has been the comparative inefficiency of the German shells. As most of the fighting has consisted of artillery fire at long range (though sometimes the two lines of infantry have been only fifty yards apart) this has had an important bearing on the results. The men soon get used to these shells—'les grosses marmites' they call them—and get into the way of eating and drinking and sleeping close to where they are falling, as calmly as if they were at home in barracks. They even miss the sound of them when they are silent. A young French soldier who was badly wounded at Remeréville put the case for me in a sentence. He was sleeping in a trench the night before he was hit, when the firing suddenly ceased, and, he told me, 'the silence woke me.'"

It is announced from Berlin that arrangements have been made by U.S. Ambassador Gerard for the release and repatriation of all Englishmen in Germany over the age of fifty-five, including clergymen and physicians. These will return to England by way of Holland.

The officer commanding the Indian contingent of the British army in France is Lieut. Gen. Sir James Willcocks, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., q.s. (q.s.: qualified for staff employment in consequence of service on the staff in the field). So far two divisions are at the front, the 3d (Lahore) and the 7th (Meerut). General Willcocks has had command until now of the "Northern Army" in India. He is said to be "a most capable, determined officer and ably fitted for his job." Major Gen. H. B. B. Watkis is in command of the Lahore Division, but it is not sure that Major Gen. C. A. Anderson is still at the head of that from Meerut.

The elusive German cruiser Emden, which has a speed of twenty-five knots, and which with several others has managed to keep the seas destroying British shipping, has again been sinking vessels of the enemy. This time she made her mark at a point 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India, according to a report received by the Admiralty from Colombo. She has sent to the bottom in that vicinity four British steamships, the Chilkana, the Troilus, the Bennohr and the Clan Grant, and the dredger Ponrable, bound for Tasmania. The British steamship Exford was captured by the Emden. Lloyd's Cochin agent reports that the crews and the passengers of the vessels captured by the Emden have arrived at Cochin on board the steamer St. Egbert, which also was captured by the Emden. The Emden up to the present time has to her credit the sinking of fourteen British steamships and the capture of three other vessels flying the Union Jack. The operations of the Emden have extended along the entire eastern coast of India from Calcutta to Colombo.

In speaking of German field guns and the reports in some daily papers that they were in some respects useless, the Broad Arrow of London says: "The French gun has been said to be the best field gun in the world, and their method of using it is the one we have taken as a model. The German formations for attack appear to have offered targets the artillerists have scarcely dared to dream of, and the ranks have been mowed down by the shrapnel. On the other hand, the German field artillery is said to have been peculiarly ineffective. Though not such a good gun as the French, the German gun is quite an effective one, and the ammunition could not have been expected to fail in the way it is alleged to have done. For instance, according to some reports in the daily press, shell after shell failed to explode, either in the air or on graze. It is inconceivable that such reports should be true, although it is easy enough to believe that the fire may have been ineffective through bad ranging or bad fuze-setting; but to allege that the shells never burst at all is much more likely to be a tale born of the imagination. So far as it has gone we think it is safe to accept the assertions that the French and Belgian field artillery have proved themselves more effective than their enemy's, but we cannot accept the statements which make out the German field artillery to be absolutely useless."

STORIES OF ATROCITIES.

Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., 2d N.J. Inf., contributes to the New York Times an article showing that many so-called war atrocities are due to sheer military necessity. Captain Stockton in conclusion says:

"Not only should we hesitate to believe the stories of atrocities, but we should also remember that Germany being the invader, it is natural that during the invasion most of the outrage charges should be against that country. When an army is in an enemy's territory they are looked upon as oppressive brutes. This was amply illustrated in the Civil War, where by far the greater number of charges of outrages were against Northern troops operating in Southern territory. Such is the natural outcome of the indignation of the populace against the invader, and their reluctance to make the sacrifices that the war requires. When an army is in one's own country, however, things are different. The civilian who gives his all is making a sacrifice. He is a patriot. Thus, throughout the war we should await absolute proof before condemning for atrocities, and should be especially lenient with the invaders, whoever they may be, in the later fortunes of war."

"Of course, each side of a war, in its sympathy for

its own forces and natural indignation if it believes that they are abused, will encourage and spread atrocity stories against the other side. This has always been so. In the Civil War, for instance, both sides were charged with the most horrible cruelties, which were later proved false."

Captain Stockton is a member of a New Jersey family which has won high honors in history.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a correspondent notes, reports the arrest on a technical charge of embezzlement of "Joseph R. C. Ward, a retired brigadier general of the U.S. Army, who is engaged in the real estate business." There is not, and never has been, a Joseph R. C. Ward in the Army.

THE ARMY.

S.O. OCT. 22, 1914, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 15th Infantry, relieved from duty in office of Chief of Staff, Nov. 1, 1914, and will proceed to Manila.

Leave three months, upon relief from duty in office of Chief of Staff, granted 1st Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Inf.

Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., relieved duty and station in Washington, Oct. 31, 1914, to Cincinnati for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry Jersey, C.E., of duties in his charge pertaining to 2d Cincinnati Engineer District.

Leave two months, Nov. 5, 1914, to Chaplain James F. Houlihan, 2d Field Art.

Major John R. M. Taylor, Inf., report to Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., president Army retiring board, Washington, for examination by board.

Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., is detailed as one of commissioners of District of Columbia, Oct. 31, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., relieved. Major Kutz will transfer present duties to such other officer as Chief of Engineers may designate. Lieutenant Colonel Harding, upon relief as Engineer Commissioner of District of Columbia, to take station at Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama.

Leave three months to Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, 6th Inf. Captain Mitchell will sail on transport leaving San Francisco Feb. 5, 1915, instead of Dec. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Frank B. Clay, 17th Inf.

Sergt. of Ord. James McCutcheon is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Oct. 22, 1914.

To be a chaplain in the Army, with rank of first lieutenant, Rev. John Lee Maddox, of Connecticut.

To be second lieutenant of Infantry, by transfer, 2d Lieut. George Payne Nickerson, 14th Cav.

To be second lieutenant of Cavalry, by transfer, 2d Lieut. Frederick Herr, 9th Inf.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: William Clement Gibson, of Michigan; John Vance Greene, of California; Aloysius Eugene O'Flaherty, of Missouri; Royal Kendall Stacey, of Texas, and Philip Work, of Colorado.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 21, 1914.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton to be captain.

Second Lieut. Leo J. Dillon to be first lieutenant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack to be captain.

Second Lieut. John P. McCaskey, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Harrison to be first lieutenant.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 12, Sept. 15, 1914, War Department, make changes in paragraphs 66, 128, 239, 943, 975, 1044, 1215, 1241½, 1280, 1390, 1482, 1489 and 1557, Army Regulations.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Changes 1, War Dept.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1914.

The Regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army (revised edition, 1914), Part IV., "List of Arms and Equipment to be in the Possession of Officers," are changed as follows:

On page 66, a note referred down from "24. Whistle," is added at the bottom of the page, as follows:

Two types of whistles, of different tone, are furnished by the Quartermaster Corps, as follows: "The Kinglet," for sale to officers, and "The Acme Thunderer," for issue to organizations on memorandum receipt. (*C. U. R. No. 1, Sept. 9, 1914.*)

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CHANGES 2, WAR DEPT.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1914.

Par. 85, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), is changed as follows:

85. Add to the table in section (i), page 43, the following: blue denim material stitched For all enlisted men of the blue color traced in Signal Corps whose classification white.

Green material on blue denim or manual labor.

Fatigue coat, Coast Artillery School Detachment.

(*C. U. R. No. 2, Sept. 18, 1914.*)

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 45, OCT. 8, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a Treasury Department circular, dated Aug. 18, 1914, relating to payment of salaries and compensation.

G.O. 76, OCT. 7, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Announces that an examination will be held at ten o'clock a.m. on Jan. 25, 1915, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of captains and first and second lieutenants of the Army at large with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department to fill such vacancies in those grades as may exist on June 20, 1915.

The details will be made upon the recommendation of a board of ordnance officers which will be convened as soon as practicable after the receipt of the examination papers.

Eligible officers who desire to be detailed should make application to their respective department commanders through the proper military channels. Officers who will not, on June 20, 1915, have had at least two years' commissioned service are ineligible.

G.O. 22, OCT. 13, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this command:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1914.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.

Subject: Marking of Infantry Equipment, Model 1910.

In connection with the marking of Infantry equipment, model 1910, issued to coast artillery troops, the Secretary of War directs that on all articles of that equipment on which no cross cannon are stenciled, the letters "C.A.C." should be placed after the company number and before the individual number when the marking is horizontal, and placed below the company number and above the individual number when the marking is vertical. The location of the markings is shown clearly on Plates Nos. XVI. to XVIII., Ordnance Pamphlet, No. 1718, revised July 2, 1914.

H. P. McCAIN.

By command of Major General Murray:

EBEN SWIFT, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 53, OCT. 9, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this command; the month of November is designated as the month in which the required obstacle ride shall be held this calendar year by those officers who have not yet taken that ride:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, Oct. 2, 1914.

To: The Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.

Subject: Obstacle ride.

Referring to Par. III., G.O. 48, War D., 1913, with regard to the obstacle ride, the Secretary of War directs that you be advised as follows:

1. Hereafter the month during which the ride will be held will be designated by the department commander.

2. All officers of the Cavalry and Field Artillery, on duty with troops within department limits, will so far as practicable be required to take this ride on the date fixed by the post commander during the designated month, unless excused therefrom under medical certificate.

3. Officers who are temporarily absent or are excused under medical certificate will take the ride as soon as practicable after their return, or restoration to duty with troops.

4. Officers failing to take the ride under medical certificate for other than temporary disability will be reported so that they may be ordered before a retiring board.

The foregoing instructions are to be effective for the current calendar year.

D. B. DEVORE, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Murray:

EBEN SWIFT, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 57, AUG. 26, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Publishes instructions relative to theoretical instruction and garrison and field training supplementing G.O. 10, c.s., these headquarters, as amended.

G.O. 61, SEPT. 1, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Major Albert G. Jenkins, C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as coast defense officer of the department, with station in Manila.

G.O. 63, SEPT. 7, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Col. James B. Erwin, A.G., is announced as department adjutant, relieving Major Frank L. Winn, A.G.

By command of Major General Barry:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. D. B. Devore, A.G., is relieved from duty with the A.G. Department, and is assigned to 10th Infantry from Oct. 18, 1914, and will join that regiment. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Major George T. Patterson, A.G., due to arrive on transport Thomas about Sept. 3, 1914, will report for duty as his assistant to department adjutant, with station in Manila. (Aug. 29, P.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Col. David C. Shanks, L.G., department inspector, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., so as to arrive not later than Oct. 23 and report in person to the commanding general, 7th Brigade, for duty to assist him in making tactical inspection of the brigade. (Oct. 7, Western D.)

Major James H. Frier, I.G., from duty in the Inspector General's Department and assigned to 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry, effective Aug. 31, 1914, will proceed about that date to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for station. (Aug. 19, P.D.)

Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., returned to duty from sick in post hospital, Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will return to proper station, Manila. (Aug. 19, P.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Goodman, Q.M.C., New York city, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report Oct. 27, 1914, for the physical examination and test ride. (Oct. 21, E.D.) add 2 Cav.

Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in Q.M.C., Jan. 11, 1915. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Major Frank A. Grant, Q.M.C., will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport from that place about Dec. 5, 1914, for Philippines. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., due to arrive on the transport Thomas about Sept. 3, 1914, will report to department Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Aug. 28, P.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Q.M. Corps is relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, about the date set opposite his name, and will proceed to the United States and upon arrival report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders: Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Dec. 15, 1914; Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Jan. 15, 1915; Capt. William B. Gracie, Jan. 15, 1915; Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Jan. 15, 1915. (Oct. 16, War D.)

Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the Q.M., Presidio of Monterey, to duty as Q.M. in addition to his duty as officer in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks and Bakery Company No. 3, relieving Major Frank A. Grant, Q.M.C., at such time as will enable the latter officer to comply with his orders to proceed to San Francisco. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, Q.M.C., now at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will report in person to C.O. for duty. The commanding general, Eastern Department, will designate an officer to relieve Captain McCaskey at Fort Porter, N.Y. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Capt. William H. Winters, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Q.M., Southern Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1914, for Manila for duty. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Nov. 1, 1914. Captain Dallam is assigned to the 9th Cav., to take effect Nov. 2, 1914. Upon expiration of leave Captain Dallam will join troop to which he may be

Q.M. Sergt. Basil G. Squier, Q.M.C., now in Manila, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Aug. 25, P.D.)

Sergt. Joseph A. H. Deschamps, Q.M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Nov. 5, 1914, for duty. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Leland Willson, Q.M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., about Nov. 1, 1914, to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (Oct. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Isidor Manheim, Q.M.C., Brooklyn, N.Y., to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 202, War D., Aug. 27, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Bert C. Wood, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Oct. 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Major Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Oct. 9, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duty, to Major Paul S. Halloran, M.C. (Oct. 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 208, Sept. 3, 1914, War D., as relates to Major Henry H. Rutherford, M.C., is revoked. Major Rutherford is relieved from further duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., at expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty. (Oct. 19, War D.)

Major John H. Allen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Texas City, Texas, vice Major Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 17, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. William L. Hart, M.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 29, S.D.)

Leave one month and fourteen days to Capt. James S. Fox, M.C. (Oct. 16, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Nov. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell, M.C., Presidio, Texas. (Oct. 2, S.D.)

First Lieut. Royal E. Cummings, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is relieved from further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will report to C.O., Fort Huachuca, for duty. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, Jr., M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from further duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will report in person to the C.O., Fort Sam Houston, for duty. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C., is detailed a member of the examining boards at Madison Barracks, N.Y., vice Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 19, E.D.)

Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., in addition to his other duties will report in person to the commandant of the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for assignment as professor of ophthalmology at that school, relieving Major Paul S. Halloran, M.C. Major Lyster is designated as visiting surgeon for the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., in addition to his other duties. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C. (Oct. 21, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. William N. Souter, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty until the arrival of Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., when Lieutenant Souter will return home and stand relieved from active duty. (Oct. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Cullen, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Constitution, N.H., to his home. He is relieved from active duty Nov. 5, 1914. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Leave to and including Nov. 5, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Cullen, M.R.C. (Oct. 17, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month, effective about Nov. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George D. Graham, D.S. (Oct. 17, E.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert Curtis, H.C., on duty with Hospital Co. No. 7, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 10, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry L. Reiter, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Person upon relief will be sent to Fort Leaven, Maine, for duty. (Oct. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William McFarland, H.C., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Welcome N. Powell, H.C., who will be sent to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2. (Oct. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gabriel Cushman, H.C., Camp Nichols, Rizal, to Department Hospital Manila; Sergt. 1st Class Rodrick C. Boyer, H.C., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp Nichols, Rizal. (Aug. 18, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, H.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to be sent on the transport to leave Manila Oct. 15, 1914, for the United States, to await action on his application for retirement. (Aug. 25, P.D.)

Sergt. Paul F. Brum, H.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Georgia and will be sent to Atlanta, Ga. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Sergt. Duffy Nunn, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Meyer McC. Dougherty, H.C., from further duty with Militia of Georgia and will be assigned to a station by the commanding general, Eastern Department. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Young, H.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to Honolulu for duty in the Hawaiian Department. (Oct. 20, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be relieved from duty at their present stations and sent to the United States on transports to sail from Manila about the date set opposite their respective names: Sergt. 1st Class Nels Rasmussen, Ambulance Company No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and Sergt. Philip Gordon, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Sept. 15, 1914; Sergt. 1st Class Carl S. Benche, Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Oct. 15, 1914. (Aug. 25, P.D.)

The following sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Nels Rasmussen to Field Hospital No. 7, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Adolph H. Lienhart to Fort Michie, N.Y. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John M. Corson, H.C., now on temporary duty aboard the Army transport Cristobal, will be returned to prorata stations in the Eastern Department. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Sergts. William Weaver and Jay Van Deusen, H.C., Fort Logan, Colo., on first available transport to Honolulu for duty. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Morehouse, H.C., under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., to duty at that hospital. (Oct. 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., on or before Oct. 15 will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for purpose of taking annual riding test. (Oct. 8, Western D.)

Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of considering the improvement of Gray Harbor Bar, Wash., vice Col. Edward Burr, C.E., relieved. (Oct. 14, C.E.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to the president of the examining board at Texas City, Texas, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. Charles P. Gross, Peter C. Bullard, Xenophon H. Price and Allen P. Cowgill. Before reporting they will take physical examination and test in horsemanship. (Oct. 15, War D.)

The following officers of Corps of Engineers will report to president of the examining board at Washington Barracks for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. William H. Holcombe, Bernard A. Miller, Breton B. Somervell, Robert W. Crawford and Frederick S. Skinner. Before reporting to examining board each of the officers named will report to Washington Barracks for physical examination and test in horsemanship. (Oct. 15, War D.)

The following officers of Corps of Engineers will report in person to the president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. Robert R. Ralston, 1st Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey and 1st Lieut. Francis C. Harrington. Before examination Captain Ralston will report at Washington Barracks, D.C., and Lieutenants Godfrey and Harrington to Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, for physical examination and test in horsemanship. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Capt. William P. Stokey, C.E., will report in person to Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination for promotion.

The test in horsemanship and physical examination will be conducted preceding the examination. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Leave two months, when his services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E. (Oct. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, C.E., from duty with Co. K, 3d Battalion, Engrs., and from station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Islands, Aug. 31, 1914, to Manila and take station for duty as adjutant and Q.M., 3d Battalion, and for duty as assistant to officer in charge of military mapping. (Aug. 24, P.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Henry C. Jewett, from duty at the Engineer School as soon as his services can be spared, and will then report at Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. Capt. Thomas M. Robins from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers and at Washington Barracks, D.C., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed about Nov. 1, 1914, to New York city, take station for duty. Major Francis A. Pope from further duty and station in New York city, about Nov. 10, 1914, and will then proceed to Portland, Me., take station for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. William E. Craigill of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Portland Engineer District. Lieutenant Colonel Craigill will proceed to Boston, Mass., and take station in connection with his duties pertaining to the Boston Engineer District. (Oct. 21, War D.)

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The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to the Commandant of Engineers

further duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will join regiment at Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Galveston, Texas. (Oct. 16, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Par. 19, S.O. 168, July 20, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. William D. Davis, 5th Inf., is revoked. (Oct. 16, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave two months, about Nov. 15, 1914, to Capt. Leon L. Roach, 6th Inf., Camp El Paso, Texas. (Oct. 28, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 5, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Sept. 22, S.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. William N. Hughes, Jr., 7th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Tennessee. (Oct. 20, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed thereto on the transport to leave Sept. 15, 1914, for treatment. (Aug. 22, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., due to arrive on the transport Thomas about Sept. 3, 1914, to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Sept. 2, P.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Rapp Brush, 8th Inf. (Oct. 17, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave one month, when his services can be spared, to 2d Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (Sept. 28, S.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.
Col. William F. Blauvelt, attached to the 10th Infantry, is relieved from attachment to and further duty with that regiment, to take effect Dec. 1, 1914. He will proceed to United States as soon as practicable after that date, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Oct. 15, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

The name of 1st Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 13th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Oct. 18, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., is removed therefrom, Oct. 17. Lieutenant Dannemiller is assigned to the 12th Infantry, Oct. 18, and will on relief from duty with the Militia of Idaho join the company to which he may be assigned. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. James W. Peyton, 13th Inf. (Oct. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. William M. Morris, Co. C, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Oct. 15, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin H. Pope, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 12, Western D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Theophilus Steele, 14th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Oct. 7, Western D.)

The 3d Battalion, 14th Infantry, accompanied by the medical officer and the enlisted personnel of the Q.M. Corps and Hospital Corps, now on duty with it, will proceed by rail from Fort William Henry Harrison to Fort Missoula, Mont., for station until further orders. (Oct. 8, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect Nov. 1, 1914, and will proceed on first available transport to the United States for further orders. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Walker E. Hobson, 15th Inf. (Oct. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. Quincy Smaling, Co. A, 15th Inf., Tientsin, China, to Nagasaki, Japan, and then by first available transport to the United States to await action on his application for retirement. (Aug. 24, P.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Leave two months and ten days to 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Sept. 23, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 20, 1914, to Major Robert Alexander, 17th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Oct. 2, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 17th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Oct. 2, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 5, 1914, to 1st Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Oct. 9, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 17th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Oct. 2, S.D.)

First Lieut. George R. Byrd, 17th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. (Oct. 21, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 19th Inf. (Oct. 21, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Second Lieut. Lee H. Stewart, 21st Inf., is detailed for duty with the disciplinary organizations at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., and will proceed not earlier than Nov. 18 for duty. (Oct. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Johnson, Co. C, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred as private to the general Service, Infantry, and will be sent to the U.S. Military Prison, Pacific Branch, Alcatraz, Cal., for assignment to the prison guard. (Oct. 16, War D.)

First Sergt. George Selmire, Co. I, 21st Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 17, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave two months, about Nov. 1, 1914, to Capt. William W. McCammon, 22d Inf. (Oct. 6, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 6, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf. (Oct. 6, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Max B. Garber, 22d Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Idaho, about Dec. 13, 1914. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Roscoe C. Batson, 22d Inf. (Oct. 9, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 6, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 22d Inf. (Oct. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Mord P. Short, 22d Inf. (Oct. 12, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave two months, about Nov. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf. (Oct. 12, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, 23d Inf., is extended one month and fourteen days. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harry Gantz, 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and return to proper station. (Oct. 17, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 24th Inf., from duty at these headquarters, effective Aug. 31, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty with regiment. (Aug. 21, P.D.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 24th Inf., about Oct. 6, 1914, from Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty with the detachment of the 24th Infantry at that post. (Aug. 27, P.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Charles J. Nelson, 24th Inf. (Oct. 19, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave fifteen days, about Oct. 15, 1914, to Capt. John W. French, 26th Inf. (Oct. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 15, 1914, to Capt. Thomas M. Hunter, 26th Inf. (Oct. 7, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 26th Inf., from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, and will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Oct. 12, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.
Leave twenty days, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, Inf. (assigned to the 27th Infantry, effective Nov. 1, 1914). (Oct. 20, War D.)

Leave two months, effective upon completion of his duties

in connection with Divisional Competition D, to 1st Lieut. Ambrose R. Emory, 27th Inf. (Oct. 2, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Major Sydney A. Cloman from assignment to the 30th Infantry and is attached to the 13th Infantry, Feb. 1, 1915. Major Cloman will proceed to Manila at such time as will enable him to arrive at that place not later than Feb. 5, 1915, and will then join the 13th Infantry. (Oct. 21, War D.)

The leave granted Major Sydney A. Cloman, 30th Inf., is extended two months and four days. (Oct. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers Oct. 17, 1914, and is assigned to 12th Infantry Oct. 18. He will join upon being relieved from duty with Militia of Idaho. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Col. James H. McRae, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, Oct. 18, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Devore, A.G., relieved, and is assigned to 10th Infantry, Oct. 18, 1914, and will join that regiment. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, Inf., assigned to the 15th Infantry, effective Nov. 1, will proceed on the transport Warren, to sail from Manila about Oct. 6, 1914, to Chingwangtao, China, and thence to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Aug. 27, P.D.)

First Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Idaho, Dec. 16, 1914. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Morris, Jr., Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 9th Infantry. He will on expiration of leave join company to which assigned. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Alva Lee, Inf. (Oct. 19, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. R. BURNHAM.

First Lieut. Jaime Nadal, P.R.R. of Infantry, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 17, E.D.)

Leave two months, effective about Nov. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Enrique de Orbeta, P.R.R. of Infantry. (Oct. 15, E.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are made: First Lieut. Hugh Straughn from 13th Battalion, unassigned, to 4th Co.; 1st Lieut. William P. Kelleher from 4th Co., to 13th Battalion, unassigned. (Aug. 24, P.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Seth H. Frear, P.S., is extended one month. (Oct. 20, War D.)

Major Allen Smith, Jr., P.S., due to arrive on the transport Thomas about Sept. 3, 1914, will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty with battalion. (Sept. 1, P.D.)

Capt. Charles L. Pitney, P.S., from further duty with the Government of the Philippine Islands at Iwahig Penal Colony, Puerto Princesa, Palawan, effective Sept. 1, 1914, and will join company. (Aug. 27, P.D.)

Capt. Edward Bennett, P.S., returned to duty from sick in the Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Sept. 2, P.D.)

Capt. William G. Carter and 1st Lieut. Per Ramee, P.S. (promoted to rank from Aug. 16, 1914), are assigned to the 3d and 1st Companies, P.S., respectively, and will join companies. (Sept. 4, P.D.)

First Lieut. Eston M. Barker, P.S., from further duty at Camp Nichols, Maricaban, Rizal, not later than Sept. 15, 1914, to join his company. (Aug. 19, P.D.)

Second Lieuts. William H. Sullivan and Carlo A. Pivariotto, P.S., recently appointed from civilian life, with rank from Oct. 9, 1914, will report in person to the C.O., Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty not to exceed five days. After being relieved they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport which leaves San Francisco for Manila about Dec. 5, 1914, for duty. (Oct. 16, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Henry F. McFeeley, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio. (Oct. 19, War D.)

Capt. Frank L. Graham, retired, recruiting officer, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 17, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Manila Nov. 1, 1914, for the examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts. Detail: Majors Osmun Latrobe, Jr., Evan H. Humphrey and Henry W. Parker, P.S., and Capts. William H. Allen and Paul W. Gibson, M.C. (Sept. 2, P.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capts. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., Clarence E. Fronk, M.C., 1st Lieuts. John R. Brewer, 18th Inf., John H. Trinder, M.C., and 2d Lieut. John R. Baxter, 11th Inf., is appointed to meet in the camp at Texas City, Texas, Nov. 1, 1914, for examination of candidates for appointments as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 9, 2d Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington Barracks for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E.; Majors James P. Jersey, C.E., and Carroll D. Buck, M.C., and Capt. Edward M. Talbot, M.C. (Oct. 20, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E.; Majors Robert R. Raymond, C.E., Roger Brooke, M.C., and Lewis H. Rand, C.E., and Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C. (Oct. 21, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Each of the following officers will report in person to the president of the examining board at Fort Williams McKinley, Rizal, for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., 8th Inf., Sept. 1; John H. Hester, 24th Inf., Oct. 1; Arthur J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., Oct. 1; Harry B. Crear, 23d Inf., Nov. 1. (Aug. 8, P.D.)

The following officers will be examined for promotion as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1915. Each officer who may be on detached service on that date will report by letter to the commanding general of the department or division within the limits of which he is then serving relative to his examination for promotion:

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 11th Cav.; Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav.; Walter C. Short, 4th Cav.; Powell Clayton, Cav.; Frank A. Barton, Cav.; George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav.; James H. Reeves, 3d Cav., and Kirby Walker, 14th Cav.

First Lieuts. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav.; Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav.; Selwyn D. Smith, 10th Cav.; Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav.; Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav.; Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav.; Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav.; William C. Gardiner, 4th Cav.; Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cav.; Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav.; Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav.; George A. Trumbo, Cav.; Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav.; Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., and Sehring C. Megill, 4th Cav.

Second Lieuts. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav.; John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav.; Horace M. Hickam, 8th Cav.; Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav.; Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav.; John K. Brown, 2d Cav.; Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav.; Elbert L. Grisell, 8th Cav.; William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav.; John H. Muncaster, 24th Inf.; Charles D. Hartman, 3d Inf.; Edgar S. Miller, 29th Inf.; Thomas C. Lonergan, 18th Inf.; Albert L. Sned, 7th Inf.; Lester D. Baker, Inf.; George A. Matile, 24th Inf.; Walter R. Weaver, 15th Inf.; Alva Lee, Inf.; Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf.; Frederick C. Phelps, 12th Inf.; James L. Frink, 3d Inf.; Edmund R. Andrews, 18th Inf.; Joseph A. Rogers, 2d Inf.; Edmund R. Andrews, 18th Inf.; Joseph A. Rogers, 2d Inf.

First Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, S.C. (second lieutenant of Infantry).

Second Lieuts. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf.; Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf.; Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf.; Robert H. Willis, Jr., 6th Inf.; Charles E. Coates, 27th Inf.; Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf.; William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf.; James W. Peavy, 13th Inf.; Oral E. Clark, 7th Inf.; Robert Coker, 3d Inf.; William F. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf.; John H. Stutesman, 10th Inf.; William G. Langwill, 15th Inf.; James A. Sarratt, 8th Inf. (Oct. 15, War D.)

The following officers will be examined for promotion as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1915. Each officer who may be on detached service on that date will report by letter to the commanding general of the department or division within the limits of which he is then serving relative to his examination for promotion:

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, Inf.; Elmer W. Clark, 24th Inf.;

Thomas L. Smith, Inf.; Howard R. Perry, Q.M.C. (Inf.); George E. Houle, Inf.; Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf.; William O. Rogers, 27th Inf.; George H. Jamerson, 2d Inf.

First Lieuts. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st Inf.; George K. Wilson, 3d Inf.; Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf.; S.iney H. Hopson, 5th Inf.; William E. Gillmore, 13th Inf.; William E. Persons, 11th Inf.; James G. Taylor, Signal Corps (Inf.); H. Clay M. Supplee, 17th Inf.; Alex M. Hall, 28th Inf.; Elliot C. Cazier, 16th Inf.; Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf.; Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf.; Edward K. Massie, 11th Inf.; Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf.; James A. Higgins, 25th Inf.; Rhinaldo R. Wood, 24th Inf.; Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf.; Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th Inf.; William B. Wallace, Inf.; Wylie T. Conway, 6th Inf.

Second Lieuts. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf.; Arthur E. Bouton, 24th Inf.; Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf.; Charles K. Nulsen, 16th Inf.; Sumner M. Williams, 1st Cav.; Henry W. Hall

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American agent. The War Department then issued an order which required a bond to guarantee that the rifles should be transported by the purchaser "beyond the sea." This was done to keep them from falling into the hands of the warring factions in Mexico. Even before war was declared it was necessary for the War Department to suspend this order, as there were rumors that European nations were casting longing eyes upon this large quantity of excellent service rifles. The Mexican order would have made it possible for American agents to purchase the guns for any foreign country, and this is the very thing which the Administration sought to avoid. On this account the sale of Krags has been suspended. The original plan was to sell the Krags and use the money to manufacture the Springfield rifle.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, and his aid, Capt. Frank R. McCoy, arrived in Washington on Oct. 22 and took up the work of completing the field inspection of the troops in the department. At eight o'clock General Wood directed Captain McCoy to telephone orders to the battalion of the 5th Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer and the Engineer troops at Washington Barracks, to report to him at the military reservation at Beauvoir, which is about eighteen miles from each post. The troops were directed to take the field for four days, fully equipped for a campaign in the enemy's country. No directions were issued to the commanding officers as to how to reach the reservation, and the mode of travel and the handling of the equipment of the troops will be one of the tests of efficiency for the organizations. With these exercises General Wood will have completed the field inspection of all the troops in his command with the exception of a few Coast Artillery companies at southern posts. Since General Wood has been assigned to the command of the Eastern Department he has spent a very small portion of his time at the New York headquarters. He has been in the field with his troops almost the entire summer, testing out many of the schemes which were put into effect during his administration as Chief of Staff.

For the information of all concerned a sign was posted in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at Washington Oct. 23 on which was printed in large letters: "Army and Navy game, Philadelphia, Nov. 28." An account of the negotiations leading up to this happy conclusion appears on page 246.

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"DISCIPLINING" ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We greatly regret to find that our article of Oct. 3, "What Constitutes Militarism," appears to have given our excellent contemporary, the Philadelphia North American, a fit of hysteria. Perhaps when it recovers it will be able to distinguish between the horrors created by its imagination and the actual facts of human experience to which this country will have to adapt itself. Nothing has ever appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which gives the slightest warrant for asserting that we are in favor of such a distorted conception of "militarism" as its disturbed imagination has created. The sole purpose of our article was to repeat in another form the advice given by Washington to prepare in peace for war, drawing from the experience of Germany an impressive lesson of the results of such preparation.

After quoting from our editorial of Oct. 3 entitled "What Constitutes 'Militarism?'" our Philadelphian contemporary devotes three columns and a half to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, suggesting that it is almost guilty of treason and saying other things about it that probably only its high reputation for more than a half century will enable it to survive. What especially agitates our Quaker City contemporary is our remark that "instead of German 'militarism' being something that should be wiped out it is something that should be imitated closely by other nations, not excepting the United States." This is printed in especially black type as a particular mark of our sinfulness.

Before it opens the vials of its wrath the North American clears the ground by expressing an admiration for militarism in this language: "We should be the last to deny that militarism at its very worst has its admirable features. It unquestionably tends to the steady growth of national discipline, to the upbuilding of a people physically sound and in a sense morally vigorous. It instills the spirit of an alert patriotism and a compelling unity of national purpose."

Who reading these words would imagine that the writer was an opponent of militarism? Who would think that he had his pen dipped in the bitterest gall for his attack upon the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for saying the same things about militarism? No one perhaps except those who are acquainted with the strange peace, hysteria of these days which seems to seize otherwise sensible men and in the grip of which their power to reason logically seems to vanish. To show the inconsistency of these preachers of universal peace, we shall quote other statements in the North American that follow the above eulogy of militarism: "Militarism takes some of the best years out of the life of every able-bodied man, removing him from productive enterprise." Yet we were told above that militarism increases effectiveness in the productive activities of life. Again: "Figuratively, it places a soldier upon the back of every worker." Yet above we were told that militarism instills the spirit of an alert patriotism. Again: "Morally, militarism is a blight upon the highest ideals of the human heart and the noblest aspirations of the human soul." Will some kind interpreter of human language kindly explain how a thing can be a moral blight and at the same time, as we were told above, "tend to national discipline, to the upbuilding of a people physically sound and in a sense morally vigorous, and instill the spirit of an alert patriotism and a compelling unity of national purpose?"

Is it not reasonable to suppose that if the world has no worse blights than that it will get along pretty well? What kind of logic is it that one minute says a thing is the developer of some of the finest qualities that can be fostered in a citizenship and the next minute says it is a moral blight upon the highest ideals? Thus noting the customary self-contradictions of the anti-militarists, are we to be blamed if we refuse to be agitated by this awesome Philadelphia counsel: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would be well advised to reconsider its airy assumption that this militarism is something that should be imitated closely by other nations not excepting our own United States. The statement is not only profoundly foolish, but it is well nigh treasonable to American institutions."

Who but a Philadelphia logician could find treason in our advocacy of a system that "tends to national discipline, to the upbuilding of a people, to the instilling of an alert patriotism and a compelling unity of national purpose?" With our heterogeneous population could any thing be more needed in our land? Have not orators, preachers and other public teachers been crying in the wilderness for years for a unity of national purpose? Was not the Spanish-American War called a beneficent visitation because it bound the sundered sec-

tions together and promised a unity of purpose? Now that we can develop this unity simply by means of that misnamed thing called "militarism," wherein lies anything un-American in suggesting it for the American people?

As amusing as the suggestion of treason on the part of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which is altogether one of the most laughable things of recent times, are some of the bogies of "militarism" that the North American greatest out of its own imagination. It says: "Such abstract virtues as sympathy and generosity and justice militarism derides as symptoms of weakness." On the contrary, the military regulations continually preach the close relation of justice and discipline.

Further: "Militarism crushes initiative, subverts liberty and reduces a people to be the slaves of a barracks-rule despotism." From Col. L. W. V. Kennon, U.S.A., Journal of the Military Service Institution, May-June, 1912: "The first inauguration of a standing Army was a popular and politic act of the sovereign; the Army was a beneficent institution and threw open the doors to let in the light of progress on the Dark Ages. The mercenary armies of the continent increased the power of the monarch, but brought nations into being and lifted peoples from the depths of disorder, violence and public misery."

Again: "Militarism makes the army the master, instead of the servant, of the nation." President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, in an address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 1909: "The two years of German military service teach lessons which are of just as much importance in peace as in war.

* * * The majority of intelligent and patriotic Germans to-day will tell you that the German army gives the German nation habits of discipline, cleanliness and efficiency which cannot be obtained in any other way, and that two years of withdrawal from active industry is a very cheap price to pay for training which makes a man a more efficient worker and a more useful citizen for twenty years thereafter." Moreover it has been demonstrated as a matter of mathematical calculation that Germany is a gainer economically from its military system, the increase of the period of activity in the case of the average citizen, and in his earning capacity more than compensating for the time spent in receiving army training which is a valuable asset in itself.

We cannot close these remarks better than by quoting from a recent paper in the Journal of the Military Service Institution by a citizen soldier, Capt. G. M. Blech, of the Illinois National Guard, who, writing on "The Problem of our National Defense," said: "The noble example of a principal in a Pennsylvania town who opens and closes school every day with ceremonies resembling reveille and retreat, should be emulated everywhere. In contrast to this we read of an eastern principal who has abandoned calisthenic exercises because they tend to develop a spirit of militarism and education should aim at the development of the spirit of peace. Many bitter thoughts impel the pen to write words which had better be left unwritten. We have much to learn in that respect from Germany!"

ASSES AND SAVANTS TO THE REAR."

The directors of the World's Peace Foundation have issued a program in which they formulate the following demands:

1. No territory should be transferred from one nation to another in disregard of the will of the inhabitants, nor any readjustment be made of which the effect would necessarily be to sow seeds of future war.

2. As the alliances and ententes of Europe have proved their incapacity to safeguard the welfare of the people, the nations of that continent should establish and maintain a representative council in order to insure mutual conference and concerted action.

3. Competition in armaments should end. The nations should agree to abandon compulsory military service and to limit military force to purposes of police and international defense.

4. All manufactures of arms, armaments and munitions for use in war should hereafter be national property. No private citizen or corporation should be permitted to engage in such manufacture. The export of such goods for use in armies and fleets should be prohibited.

5. No neutral nation should permit its citizens to make loans to belligerents for war purposes. As our own State Department has said: "Loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

This is very fine, but how are these demands to be enforced? Who is going to bell the cat? Are the gentlemen of the World's Peace Foundation so foolish as to imagine that their talk is going to have the slightest influence upon the council of nations when it comes to settling the questions which will arise as a result of the present war? They declare that "the principles of ethics should govern the conduct of nations as well as of individuals." Who denies this? The recognition of the obligations of Christian ethics was the foundation of the "Holy Alliance" of infamous memory. And how are we to secure any agreement among nations as to what ethics require in any particular instance, and how are we to enforce the principles in case we cannot obtain such an agreement? They say that "the war-maker should no longer be the arbiter of our world." But he has been so up to the present time, and how are you to prevent his being so in the future? Talk won't do. It would be much better to recognize facts and determine what course of conduct is required of us in view of the facts than to persistently deny the teachings of history and of past and present experience. "All of the friends of peace,"

we are told, "on both sides of the ocean must labor to bring about a complete change in the spirit controlling the international relations of Europe." There is no objection to this, but what are we to do while waiting for the "complete change"? It would certainly be very foolish to assume that we could depend upon this change for securing the peace of our domain, and there is nothing thus far to indicate that any such change is in prospect or that it is even possible. It is as impossible as it is to convince these gentlemen of the World's Peace Foundation of the foolishness of talk and to persuade them to keep silence while those of a more practical understanding of what the times require are permitted to act. They are doing much mischief by persuading people that there is enough in their moonshine schemes to justify a neglect of our obvious duty in the premises. It is time to order "Asses and savants to the rear," as Napoleon did in the crisis of battle.

A MISUSE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The attempt to array the public schools of New York city against the policy of national defense should not be tolerated for a moment by those who believe that Washington's words are still true, that the best preventive of war is preparation against war. Representations should be made to the Board of Education of the metropolis looking to the prohibition of the circulation in the schools among the children of a petition to the rulers of Europe in the interests of peace. Silly as is the idea of having children mix up in so serious an affair and suggestive as it is of a later petition from the babies in their cradles, it is evidently designed not so much for the purpose of promoting peace as for discrediting the efforts of men like Major Gen. Leonard Wood and others for the building up of a military establishment adequate to the needs of the nation. The blatant hypocrisy of it all is shown by the fact that the petition appears in bold type in the columns of a New York newspaper that did all it could to bring on war with Spain by printing every hour of every day red-splashed editions demanding war. By getting this petition into the hands of the children the little ones will carry the propaganda to their homes and inoculate their parents with the effeminating doctrine of peace-at-any-price. The mischievous character of this petition is indicated by the letter that accompanies it and that the mothers of the children are asked to read to their children. In this letter appears such nonsense as this: "War is always a stupidity. War is the enemy of mankind. The healthiest and best men of each country in Europe are being sacrificed, either dead, or, if they return, they come back cripples or with health broken or with the stain of murder upon their souls."

If the Board of Education feel that such a letter, charging all men who fight honorably in war with having "souls stained with murder," is a proper one to be brought before the children, they ought to be shown that the taxpayers of the metropolis are not giving their money to have their schools turned into institutions where the children are taught that Washington, Lincoln, Grant and the other great characters in our history may be held up before the children of the country as men whose souls had the stain of murder. Our population is largely cosmopolitan and the strongest of influences for good can be exerted upon them by the contemplation of such men as Washington, Grant, Jones, Lawrence and Farragut. Yet the children of our immigrants when they go to American schools find flaunted before them a paper containing the assertion that these men were merely uniformed murderers. But apart from this the statements are baldly false. War is not always a stupidity. If that were true then Jehovah would not have aided the Israelites in the conquering of Canaan and the slaying of the inhabitants. If force is never justifiable then the children should be taught that Christ erred grievously when He used a whip to scourge the money-changers out of the temple which He believed they dishonored. Correspondents of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have written to us of late commanding us for making a protest against the effeminating tendencies of the times, and Europeans have criticised our public school system as giving the boys too much feminine instruction in the formative years of their lives. This children's petitionary movement is one of the very things which are viewed not without concern by those who see weak spots in our educational system. Hysterical sentimentalism should have no place in the management of our schools, and the Board of Education of New York should set its foot down firmly upon any scheme that tends to dim the fame of the patriots who have made American history glorious.

Could anything be more absurd than to address the heads of the nations engaged in a war that is to reconstruct the map of Europe a petition asking them "to call for an immediate armistice, and to let the differences of the warring nations be submitted to The Hague Tribunal for amicable and just settlement, and to promise to adjust all future difficulties peacefully in the same way." * * * We implore you to stop the frightful slaughter, for to us it seems like savagery fighting against civilization. We beg this on behalf of the helpless children of Europe and Asia who are being deprived of their fathers and their education, and are being irreparably degraded by the hideous conditions created by war."

There is no prospect of a change in the foreign tour of duty from three to two years. Some time ago the

subject was discussed in the War Department, but the proposition to change was not received favorably by the Secretary of War. While there are some objections to the three-year term, on the whole it is proving to be satisfactory, and according to the estimates of the War Department is resulting in a saving in the maintenance of the Army. At least, no reason of sufficient importance has been presented to induce the Secretary to change, and the fact that the change would create no end of confusion in the foreign roster is an argument against it.

When Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., took command of the North Atlantic Fleet he urged that it was of the highest importance that division commanders should not be shifted from one division to another, but that each division commander should remain in command of his division as long as practicable, following the like procedure in the case of captains of battleships. In this way he would become identified with his division and be able to direct it more efficiently than he would if his command were but brief. In assigning division commands, therefore, at the start, Admiral Fletcher proposed placing in command of the Dreadnought division, Admiral Mayo, who will be able to continue in command of it a long while; although Admiral Beatty, his senior, would, under the previous régime, command the First Division, for the reason that Admiral Beatty will shortly go ashore, having completed his cruise afloat. It has not yet been decided what shore duty will be assigned to Admiral Beatty, whose work as division commander has been exceptionally successful.

Quoting our recent editorial on "What Constitutes Militarism," the Evening Staats-Zeitung of New York refers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as the "organ of the American Army and Navy that is otherwise not in the least friendly toward Germany." The Staats-Zeitung should remember that as the professional military representative of a neutral nation our province is to record facts without bias or partiality. We are quite aware, however, that the news we receive, coming as it does so largely through sources hostile to Germany, takes more or less color from their prejudices. Our editorial expressions of opinion are without bias, nevertheless we can find no excuse, except that of a military necessity which concerns Germany alone, for Germany's treatment of Belgium. That country is the one party to this contest which is absolutely innocent of even a suspicion of offense. Yet it is being cruelly punished for its heroic defense of its nationality and its rights as a neutral state. We believe that Germany has thus far lost more than it has gained by the invasion of Belgium, which has aroused the sympathies of this country in behalf of the stricken state. Germany may find the justification to herself for her course toward Belgium in success, but if she fails it will be the chief factor in the condemnation which will follow her.

As was anticipated, the Senate leaders have announced that a thorough investigation of conditions in the Philippines will be made before the Jones bill will be passed. This is practically a declaration that no action will be taken on the measure at the next session of Congress. Unless some action is taken by the Senate before March 4, it will be necessary for the House to pass another bill. The opposition to any legislation looking to the immediate independence of the islands, or a declaration of the future policy of this country in dealing with the islands, is increasing and later it may be a more difficult task to secure any action from the House than it was when the Jones bill was under consideration. This is especially true owing to the possibility of a decrease in the Democratic majority in the House in the next Congress. If the Republicans should carry the House there will be absolutely no prospect of the passage of the Jones bill by the next Congress.

There will be no vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of the Army for enlisted men or civilians this year. The usual departmental examination of enlisted men will be held to secure candidates for unexpected vacancies, but unless some legislation is passed for an increase in the Army there will not be enough vacancies to absorb all the members of this year's class from the Military Academy. There are at present thirty-four vacancies in the Army; twelve of these are in the Cavalry, two in the Coast Artillery and eighteen in the Infantry. There are no vacancies in the Field Artillery. Of course before the West Point class graduates this number will be more than doubled, but still half of the class will go into the Army as additional numbers.

It is understood that the annual reports of the Cabinet officers will not be made public until after the President sends his message to Congress. The change in the time of publishing these reports is ascribed to a desire of the President to harmonize the reports with the policy of the National Administration. After the President has sent his annual message to Congress, the Secretaries will then harmonize their reports with his message. No intimation is given from the White House as to whether the President will go so far as to outline a battleship program or suggest the details for Army legislation. Secretary Daniels has always been a two-battleship advocate, and Secretary Garrison's views on reserves for the Regular Army are well known.

PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

In answer to certain statements which have appeared in regard to the personnel and the state of preparedness of the Navy at the present time, and supplementing what has already been said by the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt calls attention to the fact that although the Navy is recruited up to the limit allowed by Congress we have only sufficient men to man in an adequate manner a portion of the vessels already built. Thirty-seven vessels he names "in ordinary" are manned by from ten per cent. to twenty per cent. of their regular complements, just enough to prevent them from rusting to pieces. Further, there are thirty-five vessels at present out of commission altogether, these vessels being in nearly every case hopelessly out of date, and are to all intents and purposes unserviceable for war purposes. To provide a proper complement for all vessels of the Navy which could still be made useful for war purposes would require an addition to the present force allowed by Congress of about 18,000 men. Meanwhile the problem is becoming more difficult as time goes on because of the vessels under construction which must shortly be provided with crews. Theoretically and on paper the Navy possesses at the present time ten battleships of the first line and twenty-three battleships of the second line. Actually, however, only the ten battleships of the first line and eleven battleships of the second line can be placed in commission for service because of the shortage of men.

In regard to the material of the Navy, matters are on the whole in excellent shape. Mr. Roosevelt says: "As units the vessels in commission are well built, well designed and well cared for, and compare in all types very favorably with the vessels of other Powers. In fact, they are better. In a few particulars, such as the lack of sufficient torpedoes, there is room for great improvement. Also in regard to the lack of certain auxiliaries and the insufficient number of scouts much can be done to make the fleet better balanced. But the Navy has felt that, while it greatly desires a well rounded fleet in the material sense, it would be the greatest possible mistake to secure such a fleet at the expense of the main seagoing fighting craft, that is to say, our battleships and destroyers. This is because of the fact that makeshift auxiliaries can be improvised in an emergency, whereas battleships must be planned and commenced at least three years beforehand." As to the un-readiness of the fleet at the present time because of the use, owing to the shortage of men, of battleships for duty which could have been performed equally well by gunboats or small cruisers, and which use has prevented maneuvers, we are told that "this lack of fleet maneuvers is a matter which can be remedied by a few months' practice, and it is hoped that these maneuvers will take place in the near future." The Assistant Secretary says further:

"The Department has received numberless inquiries in regard to its attitude on the relative merits of battleships and submarines. There can be, of course, no fair or exact comparison between the two types of vessels, each of which has its own sphere of usefulness. In their present stage of development submarines and aircraft can make a hostile attack only from a distance of approximately four or five hundred miles. In other words, from the purely technical point of view of national defense the use of a base within that distance of our own territory would be necessary for an attack by submarines and aircraft upon our territory. The establishment and maintenance of such a base requires beyond all possibility of dispute the possession of the control of the sea, or, in other words, a force of seagoing vessels superior to our own. Again, from the purely technical point of view of national defense, submarines can probably be relied upon to ward off an attack by a hostile fleet upon the principal harbors of the continental coast line of the United States, provided the submarines are at the point of attack. The possession, however, of a seagoing fleet having rapidity of movement and the ability to keep the sea insures without doubt the transference of a hostile attack to some point at sea at a great distance from our home shores and an ability to maintain free highway for American commerce under conditions where the submarine would be practically powerless. All of this refers, of course, to the existing stage of development of all types of vessels of war. It would be foolish to attempt to prophesy what the future will bring forth, but it is at the present time clear that submarines have an undoubted sphere of usefulness in harbor work and within short distances of the coast, and that battleships are still the controlling factor in any war in which the belligerents are separated by great distances of water."

GUNS WE NEED FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The construction of 16-inch 50-caliber guns is recommended in the report of the Chief of Coast Artillery for the new fortifications at Cape Henry. This is even a more powerful gun than the 16-inch gun which is to be installed in the Panama fortifications. The 16-inch Panama gun is 35 caliber, and has a lower muzzle velocity than that planned for the new 16-inch gun for Cape Henry fortifications. Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, has for some time been advocating the use of the 16-inch gun in the large coast defenses. Not that the 14- or even the 12-inch guns have not sufficient range, but General Weaver has contended that the 16-inch guns will carry a much larger projectile than the 14-inch gun and will therefore be much more effective against dreadnaughts, which in the event of war would attack Cape Henry. It is confidently believed that one projectile from the new 16-inch gun, or even from the old one that is to be installed in the Panama fortifications, would sink the largest battleship if it hit it in the right spot. As to Cape Henry, General Weaver says in his report:

"In view of the fact that foreign warships of the latest design are to carry guns larger than fourteen inches in caliber, and of the highest ballistic power, and in view of the fact that if the defenses at Cape Henry were subjected to a naval attack it would be possible for a naval enemy to bring many battleships carrying eight to twelve large caliber guns per ship and to concentrate their fire on the Cape Henry fortifications, and in view also of the fact that coast fortifications are not restricted by reason of weight or space in mounting and using effectively the largest caliber of guns and guns of the highest power, the Chief of Coast Artillery has recommended that the type gun for the Cape Henry fortifications be a 16-inch 50-caliber gun. Otherwise, these fortifications may be subjected not only to a very much

greater volume of fire than can be delivered by them, but also have the disadvantage of replying to that fire with guns of inferior power, both by reason of the diameter of the bore of the gun and by reason of its shorter length, it being understood that for any given diameter of bore the power of the gun is a direct function of its length."

Owing to the failure of the coast states to provide their proportion of troops to man the coast defenses from the Organized Militia, and the sending of Coast Artillery Corps troops to the Philippines, Hawaii and the Panama Canal, General Weaver declares there is a shortage of Coast Artillery troops for the United States defenses. It was contemplated, he declared, to have fifty per cent. of the coast artillery fortifications manned by the Organized Militia. With every encouragement extended by the War Department to the Militia authorities of the coast states to create Coast Artillery, the quota so far supplied is thus far less than half the number called for in the original plans.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Despite the recent discussion relative to changes in the character of the uniform, cotton service clothing will continue to be issued, according to the annual report of Q.M. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A. The Secretary of War last March approved the discontinuance of the issuance of the cotton uniform to take effect Jan. 1, 1915, thereafter the woolen service uniform of the present weight of material to be worn in the States in lieu of cotton, the coats to be made lined and unlined. The Chief of the War College Division of the office of the Chief of Staff having recommended that the issue of the cotton service uniform to all troops be not discontinued, the Secretary of War directed that a report be made as to whether the matter could not be successfully met with a washable cloth combining cotton and wool. Samples containing not more than thirty per cent. and not less than twenty per cent. of cotton were in process of manufacture at the issuance of the report.

Circular 5 on the manufacture of field bread has had to be revised owing to the efforts to ascertain the cause and the means of prevention of "ropy" in bread, a fault in which the loaf develops a sticky center which can be pulled into strands like rope. Experiments are to be made with rolling kitchens like those in use in the English army and on the Continent. The ordinary type generally adopted by these armies is capable of furnishing two hot meals a day in addition to a cold cooked lunch for approximately 250 men. Estimates have been submitted for establishing schools for bakers and cooks in the Philippines and the Southern Department. Hawaii also is to have one. At Fort Sam Houston one of the infantry barracks might be used for such a school. All requisitions in connection with the concentration of the 2d Division of the 1st Field Army at Galveston and Vera Cruz were promptly acted on and the shipments expeditiously made. The system with St. Louis as the source of replenishment and Galveston as the point of supply worked easily and automatically, meeting all requirements. The supply of stores, tents, etc., for the relief of the sufferers by the flood on the Brazos river in December, 1913, which was sent by a relief train were adequate to meet the distress. The average cost of the daily ration for the troops in the United States was 30.42, and in the Philippines, 24.16. Charging in the cost of transportation there was an increased cost in the year for each ration of .08139 cents. The matter of providing an emergency ration has been taken up with the Bureau of Nutrition Investigations, Agricultural Department. The qualifications for such a ration were the limit of weight twelve ounces gross, shape convenient for carrying on person, capable of sustaining life and energy for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, freedom from necessity of cooking, ability to be obtained in large quantities on short notice and to keep for a considerable period without deterioration.

March kits of cooking utensils are being constructed as fast as possible. Each will cost about \$9, and will be issued to organizations in addition to the present field ranges, but the field range is to be discontinued as the equipment for semi-permanent camps. The march kit is intended entirely to replace the field range on the march. The weight of the field range complete is 265 pounds while the minimum weight of the kit is fifty pounds. Complaints that the olive-drab flannel shirt shrinks in laundering have resulted in arrangements for providing a shirt of flannel eighty per cent. wool and twenty per cent. cotton. The cost will be somewhat less than that of the former article. Similar complaints about the sweaters have resulted in the manufacture of the sweaters of the same percentage of wool and cotton. Wooden shoes will be used hereafter for barracks' beds in place of casters.

The Army transports had a busy year. There were forty-two sailings. Passengers carried were: Officers, 1,240; enlisted men, 22,460; civilians, 5,266; freight, 78,900 tons. The net earnings were \$1,784,932 for passengers and \$600,481 for freight, a total of \$2,385,414. This total is apart from the carrying of officers, soldiers or government employees. During the year the Q.M.C. transported 163,647 passengers, 16,907 animals and 390,721 tons of freight. The increase of 46,873 in passengers over the previous year was due to the heavy movement of troops to the Mexican border. Slight changes in motor truck construction are needed to make the trucks meet all the requirements of field service. A truck of one and a half tons capacity is the most suitable. Tests are being made with both two-wheel and four-wheel trailers to motor trucks. Reports of these tests are satisfactory. Motor cycles were used for messenger service in Texas, but though rendering efficient service their durability does not seem to be great enough, their life being only about two years. In the year there were purchased 2,980 cavalry horses, 1,045 artillery horses and 1,168 horses, out of a total of animals purchased of 6,618. The average cost of mounts for the year was \$160. On June 30 last there were on hand in the United States and Hawaii, not counting remount depot animals, 29,018 animals, of which 12,257 were cavalry, 3,067 artillery, 2,323 riding and 952 draft horses. Dogs to the number of 134 figure in the list.

There was remitted to the disbursing officers the sum of \$96,215,351 out of the total appropriation of \$97,095,592. Of the total remitted \$49,628,997 was on account of the pay of the Army; \$11,065,175 for subsistence, \$11,068,333 for transportation of the Army and its supplies, and \$5,269,971 for clothing and camp and garrison equipage. The commissioned strength of the Q.M.C. on June 30, 1914, was 185, a loss of six from the previous year. The report recommends that the provision relative to the appointment of Q.M. sergeants, Q.M.C., be made permanent law. On June 30 last a total of 1,804 civilian employees and 2,045 enlisted men

of the line on extra duty in the Corps had been replaced by 3,396 enlisted men of the corps. The enlisted personnel of the corps has proved most "satisfactory and economical."

CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY'S REPORT.

If there is anything that could rouse the American people to the absolutely defenseless condition of this country, in view of the revelations we are having of the conditions of modern warfare, it should be the statements contained in the annual report of the Chief of Coast Artillery, Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A. He tells us that the present authorized strength of the regular Coast Artillery Corps is short 564 officers and 10,988 enlisted men of the strength required to man our coast defenses and where garrisons are provided for the defenses outside the continental United States, there will remain for home gun defenses 176 officers, and 7,543 enlisted men, which is about one-third of one relief.

In order to provide for our primary home defenses, to wit, there are required 662 officers and 16,251 enlisted men. It will thus be seen that there are now provided about one-fourth of the officers and one-half of the enlisted men necessary for this purpose. Unless provision be made in the near future for additional Coast Artillery personnel, it will be necessary to reduce the garrisons to mere caretaker detachments at some of the defenses of lesser importance.

The actual strength of the Coast Artillery on June 30, 1914, was 748 officers and 17,901 enlisted men, or 1,420 less than the law allows. It is recommended that legislation be enacted increasing the Coast Artillery Corps by the number of officers and enlisted men which have been and must be abstracted from the United States for over-sea service, and that hereafter, whenever new fortifications are provided by Congress, the manning body of such fortifications be included in the legislation which provides for the construction of such fortifications.

"It was contemplated that fifty per cent. of the personnel required for manning the gun and mortar batteries of the continental United States would be supplied by the Organized Militia of the coast states, but this expectation has not been realized. With every encouragement extended by the War Department to the Militia authorities of the coast states to create Coast Artillery and to assist in the defense of their coast cities and harbors, the quota so far supplied is less than half what should be furnished. The shortage of Coast Artillery troops for the United States proper is, therefore, at the present time, so far below the requirements as to make it a matter deserving the serious consideration of Congress." It should, at least, make good the number of Artillerymen taken for over-sea service which throws so much additional labor on the high grade men at home as to dissatisfy them and induce them to accept the offers they are receiving of civilian service with higher wages.

It is recommended that the seacoast states be urged anew to provide their due proportion of Militia Coast Artillery troops, special efforts being made with respect to those at present providing none. All of these contain cities and possess interests to which existing coast defenses are of importance. In this connection it should be noted that Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas have heretofore had Coast Artillery companies, but for one reason or another have disbanded them.

In spite of difficulties, the work of the personnel has been held at a high standard of efficiency. "This is the second year that night practice has been attempted, and it is encouraging to note that the efficiency of both day and night gun and mortar, as well as mine, practice has been fully maintained. The effort has been, in both practices, to assimilate the conditions as closely as possible to those that would be met with in war. The company 'figure of merit' based on the result of the practices, has been somewhat modified during the past year with this end in view. During the year it is expected that all coast defenses will be sufficiently equipped to prescribe general instruction throughout the Coast Artillery in the annual instruction order."

Also that the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, be modified so as to include in the Coast Artillery Corps four brigadier generals of Coast Artillery in addition to the Chief of Coast Artillery, to be appointed from the colonels of the Coast Artillery Corps. Infantry service being a secondary role with the Coast Artillery, its training for this is greatly inferior to that of the Infantry, but within its restricted limits it has shown, during the past year, a satisfactory standard of efficiency.

Marked advantage is found in the present organization of the Coast Artillery into districts, defense commands and forts, "especially so in regard to the placing of general officers of the line of the Army, who have had Coast Artillery experience, in command of Coast Artillery districts. The effect of this has been to cause greater uniformity of team work in serving the armament and a higher standard of efficiency of the matériel as evidenced in its improved condition and better functioning." It has been found also that the troops could be more expeditiously mobilized and embarked for the Mexican border and that some of the posts abandoned under the old system could with advantage be reoccupied and thereby permit the Coast Artillery troops to be quartered in closer proximity to the armament which they would serve in war, and, incidentally, by such occupancy prevent a deterioration of these public buildings.

In connection with the training in signaling quite a number of competent radio telegraphers have been developed. In order to retain these men it is urged that Congress authorize the grade of radio sergeant, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a fireman, Coast Artillery Corps, and that one relief of three radio sergeants be authorized for each coast defense command.

It will be remembered that we published, some time ago, an account of the experiments by young Mr. Hammond, son of John Hays Hammond, with a radio-controlled torpedo. Now we are told that "Mr. Hammond has, in the opinion of the Chief of Coast Artillery, at the present time, worked out the details of radio control so as to make it possible to apply it in the form of a spar torpedo to a motor boat. His further experiments point to a satisfactory solution of the problem of applying his equipment to a submerged torpedo under radio control from the shore. The distance to which this control can be exercised is limited only by the distinctness of vision, aided by telescopes. It should be pointed out that this new type of weapon does not displace the submarine-mine defense. The radio-controlled torpedo

is an offensive weapon, and, like the projectiles of guns and mortars, seeks its own target, and seeks it under constantly controlled direction. If such a means of attack were added to those we now have, we would then be able to attack an enemy's ship by mortar fire falling vertically on the decks of ships, by gun fire against the side, turret, and barbette armor, and by submarine mines and radio-controlled torpedo below water. The controllable mobile type of torpedo has always been considered to be desirable as a feature of coast defense armament, but no practical solution of the problem has heretofore been offered."

All of the defensive projects for the coasts of the United States and its over-sea possessions which have heretofore been approved have been carried to completion, with a few exceptions.

"The reports of target practice for 1913 show general improvement for all calibers, as a result of the new features introduced in the Regulations for the Instruction and Target Practice of Coast Artillery Troops, 1913, as mentioned in my report for 1913."

"Night firing has been of great benefit, in that accuracy and ease in conducting practice at night has been shown equal to that by day; it has afforded opportunity for practical employment of searchlights under service conditions; it has imbued the personnel with confidence in their ability to deliver effective fire by night as well as by day; it has disclosed the frailty of the system of inferior illumination of telescopic sights, and has led to a satisfactory night sight which is now being provided for all guns."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Oct. 16 agreed to S.J. Res. 467, directing the Secretary of Commerce to transmit to the Senate information as to the number of Americans available for watch officers and the list of vessels admitted to American registry.

The Senate on Oct. 20 ratified the peace treaties with Ecuador and Greece.

In the Senate on Oct. 20, Mr. Smith, of Michigan, read the following telegram:

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19, 1914.
Senator William Alden Smith, Senate Chamber, Washington, D.C.:

Army Veterinary Service bill, H.R. 4541, passed House of Representatives June 29 last. Same bill favorably reported by Senate Committee on Military Affairs and recommended for passage on floor of Senate. It is now on Senate Calendar, favorably looked upon by over seventy Senators. Will you please use your influence by urging consideration before adjournment?

(Signed) R. P. Lyman, J. S. McDaniels, E. P. Hallman, S. W. Chamberlain, J. P. Hutton, W. Giltner.

Mr. Jones: "I have received several telegrams similar to the one presented by the Senator from Michigan in regard to the Veterinary Service bill. I will not present them, but simply desire to make this statement."

The House on Oct. 16 passed S.J. Res. 188 ceding to the state of California temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, Cal., military reservations.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 476, Mr. Townsend.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to supply the Senate with the following information:

First. As to the number, pay and date of his appointments of dental surgeons who were authorized by the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, to be appointed to the grade of "acting dental surgeon" for "temporary service" and whose appointment "shall have no force or effect except for the time the temporary appointee is in active service."

Second. As to the number, pay and date of his appointments of dental surgeons who were authorized by the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, to be appointed to the grade of "acting assistant dental surgeon" and who are serving a probationary period with a view to their permanent appointment.

Third. As to the number and date of appointment of dental surgeons whose nominations have been submitted to the Senate under the provision of the Act of March 4, 1913, which provides that "no dental surgeon shall render service other than temporary service until his appointment shall have been confirmed by the Senate"; also the number of dental surgeons, if any, who have been ordered to render services since March 4, 1913, without their appointments having been confirmed by the Senate.

Fourth. As to the number and date of orders of members of the Dental Reserve Corps who are now on active duty under that clause of the Act of March 4, 1913, which provides that "so many of said appointees may be ordered to active duty as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary to the health and efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps."

Fifth. As to the number and date of orders of members of the Dental Reserve Corps who are on active duty, or subject to orders to active duty, and under instruction with a view to their appointment as officers of permanent tenure in the carrying out of that provision of the Act of March 4, 1913, which provides "that dental corps officers of permanent tenure shall be appointed from the Dental Reserve Corps membership in accordance with the said provisions of the said act."

S. 6649, Mr. Lee of Tennessee.—Providing for the erection of all monuments, statues and fountains under the United States in the District of Columbia by the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.

H.J. Res. 372, Mr. Gardner.—Providing for a national security commission, to investigate the preparedness of the U.S. for war. Text on page 210, our issue of Oct. 17.

H.J. Res. 373, Mr. Smith of Maryland.—Requesting the President to make an offer to the British and Canadian Governments to negotiate in regard to the transfer of southeastern Alaska to Canada by sale or exchange, or both. Whereas American mediation in the present war should be offered as soon as there is a fair prospect of its being accepted, and meantime every effort should be made to prepare the way for successful mediation; and whereas the war is due to the uncompromising attitude of European nations on certain burning questions which divide them; and whereas these questions can only be settled by mutual concessions on the principle of "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you"; and whereas the most persuasive and most inoffensive way to advocate mutual concessions is by example; and whereas our mediation will become a mere formality unless we prove that we ourselves are willing to make concessions, to "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us"; and whereas the narrow coast strip of southeastern Alaska, shutting off one-third of western Canada from free access to the Pacific, has for years been a source of irritation to the Canadians and is bound to become more and more irritating as population and commerce increase in the country behind it; and whereas this situation bears a close resemblance to the burning questions which have caused the present war; and whereas a unique opportunity is thus presented to the United States to set before the eyes of the world the shining example of a model concession to Canada, and thus to prove the sincerity and earnestness of our mediation, to make it more effective and impressive, and a source of immortal honor to our country: Therefore be it resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to make an offer to the British and Canadian Governments to negotiate in regard to the transfer of southeastern Alaska to Canada by sale or exchange, or both.

H.R. 19308, Mr. Griffin.—Granting to the city of New York a right of way for a street, highway or boulevard across the United States military reservation of Fort Hamilton, New York.

The battleships divisions of the Atlantic Fleet have been reorganized as follows: New York, fleet flagship;

First Division—Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota, Texas and Wyoming; Second Division—Utah, Florida, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina; Third Division—Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island; Fourth Division—Minnesota, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Vermont.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

A report from Mexico City Oct. 20 to the Mexican consulate at San Antonio showed that General Villa was taking no chances incident to the convention of military chiefs in Aguascalientes. It was said that General Villa had moved an army of 18,000 men into position where he can envelop the city and imprison the entire conference. Villa's army was reported to be within an hour's march of Aguascalientes. To oppose him there are Carranza troops at Monterey and Saltillo, but it would take from four to twelve hours to bring them to Aguascalientes.

The State Department will neither deny nor confirm this telegraphic report. It doubts the truth of the story. For some reason General Villa has been silent on the matter. General Carranza sent a despatch to Washington which confirmed the story, but this was taken by the friends of Villa as an indication that the original report emanated from the Provisional President. During the past week there has been a dearth of news from the interior of Mexico. It is believed that a more effective censorship has been put into effect by General Villa than that which is maintained by England and France on news from the European war.

So far as could be learned at the War Department, no steps are being taken for the relief of the United States troops on service at Vera Cruz and along the border. The State Department is "continuing its negotiations" and they are reported to be progressing "satisfactorily." This same report has been given out for the State Department for the past two years without much regard to what has taken place in Mexico.

During the fighting on Oct. 17 at Naco, Mexico, between rival Mexican forces under General Hill and Governor Maytorena four U.S. cavalrymen, one Mexican man and two Mexican women were wounded on the Arizona side of Naco. Bullets fairly rained upon the Arizona side of the line, and there is hardly a frame house on the American side of the line that is not punctured by bullets.

When the shooting began Capt. W. B. Cowin, provost marshal of Naco, rode through the town to warn the people in frame houses to quit their places for safety. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., ordered all men in the Cavalry camp to lie in the shelter of a hillside a mile north of the boundary.

One of the women wounded is the wife of one of General Hill's captains, who took refuge in Naco when the battle opened. The soldiers wounded were:

Sergt. Nathan Stith, 10th U.S. Cav., flesh wound, left hip; wounded while in camp.

Pvt. Robert B. Watson, Troop A, 9th U.S. Cav., shot in abdomen, probably fatally, while behind railroad embankment.

Pvt. Daniel Wakefield, Troop E, 9th U.S. Cav., shot in both temples, probably fatally, while in camp.

The two latter men were removed to Fort Huachuca. One Cavalry horse and one mule were killed and four horses and one mule of the Cavalry hit.

Both General Hill and Governor Maytorena were officially notified Oct. 16 of the existence of an armistice between the armies of Carranza and Villa, but it received no particular attention at Naco or Agua Prieta.

General Obregon headed a commission which called on General Carranza Oct. 21 and invited him to attend the convention at Aguascalientes and sign an agreement to abide by the decision of that body. Carranza refused either to go personally or send a delegate. He reserved the right to approve or disapprove the final acts of the convention, maintaining that the sovereign power of the state rested with him alone until his successor as head of the administration was elected.

Although advices reaching Washington are that the agreement between American Consul John R. Silliman, as personal envoy of President Wilson, and General Aguilar, representing the Carranza government, for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, has been approved by the Aguascalientes convention, Secretary Garrison said on Oct. 21 that there was no definite plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. military forces.

AMERICAN OFFICERS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

The New York Times suggests that England's objection to American military observers is due to the fact that so many of our officers are of foreign birth. It says that the Army Register showed that more than three times as many of our officers were born in the countries of the Triple Entente as were born in Germany or Austria-Hungary. Furthermore, of the eighty-seven officers of our Army who were born in the countries forming the Triple Entente, the register shows that eighty-one were born on British soil, and of these forty-one were born in the British Isles and thirty-eight in Canada.

The Dual Alliance is represented by twenty-five officers in our Service. Of these, twenty were born in Germany, three in Austria and two in Hungary. Fifteen officers were born in neutral foreign countries, and of these six were born in Sweden, four in Norway and one each in Denmark, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico and Cuba. Thus in our entire Army there are 127 officers of foreign birth. In the Navy there are forty-five officers of foreign birth, and of these twelve came from Canada, seven from England, two from Wales, one from Scotland and two from Ireland. Five came from France. The Dual Alliance is represented by ten officers, of whom seven came from Germany and three from Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina, Holland, Uruguay and Mexico are each represented by one officer.

"Than these officers," it says, "there are, probably, no more efficient or popular men in the Service of the United States. Among them are some of the best known officers of both Services. In the Army list Colonel Morgan is one of the Army's best known cavalrymen, Colonel Roudiez is a talented officer assigned to the Adjutant General's Department, Major Reichmann is a member of the General Staff in Washington, and Major Patterson is the medical officer in charge of the American Red Cross expedition to Europe. Majors Elliott and Lewis are among the best known of our quartermasters, and

there are few better known military surgeons than Colonel Traub.

"In the Navy list is Captain Sims, who commands the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, Surg. Harry Shaw, who handled the wounded in the first day's fighting at Vera Cruz, and Captain Fechteler, who is the Aid for Operations in the Navy Department at Washington."

RANGE OF TORPEDOES.

The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., favor us with this reply to an inquiry addressed to us by a correspondent:

The effective range of torpedoes is as follows: Modern Whitehead, 18-inch torpedo, 4,000 yards, at a speed of thirty knots; Whitehead, 21-inch torpedo, five meters long, range of 10,000 yards at about thirty knots; Bliss-Leavitt 18-inch torpedo, range of about 6,000 yards; Bliss-Leavitt 21-inch torpedo, range of 10,000 yards.

We assume, however, from your inquiry in regard to a torpedo fired against a single object moving at high speed or against a fleet in close order, that you also desire information as regards the probability of hitting. In reply to this we would say that modern torpedoes are now steered by gyroscopes, which are brought to such a degree of perfection that they will keep the torpedo on an absolutely straight line for the entire distance run. Therefore, so far as the torpedo itself is concerned, its accuracy remains the same regardless of the object at which it is fired. There is, however, an element of uncertainty in connection with the aiming of the torpedo. This uncertainty is as regards the speed and course of the target or enemy. Could these elements be definitely known, the accuracy of torpedoes when fired against moving objects would be practically the same as when fired at stationary objects. The degree and accuracy of skill which have thus far been developed vary greatly on different ships. It may be said, as a general rule, that no perfect method of determining the speed and course of the enemy has thus far been developed. As a consequence, there is a certain error in pointing at moving objects. Up to range of one mile or 2,000 yards this error is such that expert torpedo officers could hit a large vessel practically every shot. At greater ranges the accuracy of pointing becomes less, so that at a range of 10,000 yards or five miles the probability of hitting a single moving target becomes very small. However, when firing at a fleet in close formation the target then becomes a group of ships, rather than a single ship. Under such circumstances the extent of the target is very large and the probability of hitting the fleet is very great. The probability of a torpedo hitting a single ship of the fleet is in the ratio of the length of the ship to the interval between ships. In certain formations this ratio is one to two; so that, broadly speaking, it may be said that the probability of hitting a ship when firing into a fleet moving at high speed and at long range is, roughly, fifty per cent.

Charles De Grave Sells in the 1914 edition of Jane's " Fighting Ships" says: "With the 18-inch torpedo the increase is as follows:

	Speed in knots.
1,000 metres.....	1913—43 1914—..
2,000 "	" .. " 43
4,000 "	" 30 " 35
6,000 "	" 26 " 30

while with the 21-inch torpedo a mean speed of thirty knots can be obtained for a distance of 10,000 metres. This torpedo carries a charge of 150 kilos of explosive, and it is considered that a hit with this weapon would do such damages to the hull of a battleship as would certainly send her to the bottom."

SOME WHOLESOME TRUTHS.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, W. G. Ballantine, tells some wholesome truths when he says: "Up to this date every important matter in the relation of nations has been settled by 'blood and iron.' Bismarck did not invent that system. Germany is merely trying to do now what all nations have always done. What makes her course seem so monstrous is merely that a good many of us have persuaded ourselves that the world had outgrown war and was ready to substitute the decisions of the Hague Court for brute force. A long time ago England began looking over the world and picking up all the nice bits of real estate she took a fancy to. She did it with 'blood and iron,' too, and without any regard to the rights of Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Chinamen or others. Her far-flung battle line, under God's blessing, pieced together a world-encircling empire."

The United States, true Anglo-Saxon country, also, took from Indians, Spaniards and Mexicans what she wanted in North America, complacently gave notice to all Europe to leave the vast, rich plains and unexploited mountains of South America to such Indians and Portuguese and Spaniards as happened to be there already, neglecting them, and then reached out and gathered in all of Spain's colonial empire, east and west.

"Russia all this time was quietly fencing in all of eastern Europe and northern Asia, one-sixth of the habitable globe. At last Germany, thanks to the military genius and patriotic heroism of Prussia, awoke to industrial life and wanted 'a place in the sun.' She was told to keep still because the world was already parcelled out. 'Too late, too late, ye cannot enter now,' sang all the nations in chorus, the United States as loud as any. It really is a difficult problem to unscramble the eggs and make provision for this late comer. Just now she proposes to imitate the others and make provision for herself."

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—James A. Fuller, Huntsville.

Florida—Clarence E. Davis, Leesburg; Hamilton Dowling, alternate, Jacksonville; Julian C. Stanley, alternate, DeLand.

Kentucky—Albert B. Goodin, Owensboro.

Maryland—C. Edward Mulligan, alternate, Baltimore.

Michigan—Thomas J. Navin, Detroit.

Minnesota—Royal A. Machle, Cannon Falls.

Missouri—Raymond W. Odor, Canton; John T. Beal, Jr., alternate, Edina.

Wyoming—Carroll K. Leeper, Casper.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Justin was placed in reserve at Mare Island on Oct. 20, 1914.

The Vermont has been ordered from Mexican waters to Hampton Roads.

The commander, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has hoisted his flag on the Prairie.

The Delaware has been ordered to proceed from Guantanamo Bay to Hampton Roads for elementary target practice.

The Celtic, after proceeding to Cape Haitien, where she will fall in with the Tacoma, will proceed to the navy yard, Boston, for repairs.

The K-3 and K-4 have been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The naval collier Hector left the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 19, with a load of structural steel for Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, where the Government will establish a submarine base.

The orders to the Brutus as published in the Movements of Vessels of Oct. 10 have been so far modified that that vessel will proceed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and thence to San Domingan waters.

The U.S.S. New York put to sea on Oct. 21 for the remainder of her official trials. Corrected figures of the standardization trial are: Fastest run was made at the rate of 22.59 knots an hour, and the average of the speed runs was 21.6 knots, both exceeding the record of her sister ship, the Texas.

A naval hospital training school accommodating one hundred students has been opened at the Training Station at Newport, R.I. Two wards and six rooms have been refitted in an old hospital building, remodeled, and courses arranged in practical pharmacy, chemistry and microscopy. The students will be instructed in first aid, litter and stretcher drills. Cooking and mess management will be taught in connection with the commissary school at the station. The hospital students will go from the school direct to naval hospitals for service and later on board the warships.

Experiments with a new torpedo-steering device are being made at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., the invention of a Newport man. By first setting the mechanism to a prearranged course the torpedo, it is claimed, can be made to turn any number of angles, to zig-zag, and even to describe a circle at any distance within its range. This ability to turn and twist of course multiplies the missile's chances of hitting a vessel. It is especially adapted to use in harbors and streams and where there are obstructions.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

There is great interest in the showing that the Naval Militia will make in its first competitive target practice, which has been conducted, so far as possible, under the same conditions as in the Navy. A pennant is to be awarded to the organization which makes the best record just as it is to the best ship in the Navy. Most of the reports of the organizations that have held their target practice have been received at the Navy Department, and in all probability a preliminary report may be issued in a few weeks showing the standing of those that have held the practice. The design of the trophy has not been selected, as it will not be awarded until some time next spring, as some of the divisions have not been able to conduct their practice thus far. In some instances it was due to the fact that maneuvers have interfered with target practice, and in others because of the impossibility of securing officers of the Navy to act as umpires as required by the regulations. It is believed that a very spirited rivalry will develop among the Naval Militia of the different states. That the Naval Militia is already deeply interested in this feature of its work is evidenced by the discussion of the subject at the meeting of the Naval Militia General Board, which has been in session at Washington.

The Naval Militia General Board and a board appointed by Secretary Daniels to formulate a standard of professional examinations of officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia and recommend a definite plan for carrying out the other provisions of the Naval Militia Act began sessions at Washington on Oct. 20. The board of Navy officers consists of Captains W. A. Gill, H. P. Norton, C. E. Caperton, Comdr. John M. Poyer and F. B. Bassett, Jr. The members of the Naval Militia General Board are Commodore R. P. Forshey, New York; Capt. E. A. Evers, Illinois; Capt. C. D. Bradham, North Carolina; Comdr. J. M. Micheson, Pennsylvania; Lieut. J. F. McMillan, California. The other Naval Militia officers who attended the meeting were Commodore J. P. Parker, Massachusetts; Comdr. G. A. Eaton, Minnesota; Comdr. C. L. Poor, and A. B. Frye, New York. In the precept of the Secretary of the Navy the Board of Navy officers is asked to make specific recommendations on numerous points. The General Board of Naval Militia was ordered by the Secretary to appear before the board of Navy officers and advise them on the subjects on which they are required to report. Every point in the whole scope of the work to be done by officers of the Navy was gone over in detail and the recommendations of officers of the Naval Militia will have much to do with the report of the board of Navy officers to the Secretary.

The October number of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin, besides its numerous learned articles of a strictly professional character, contains some papers on subjects of general interest, such as Surg. T. W. Richards's article on "The Nervous System and Naval Warfare," those on "War Surgery," "Naphthalene for the Destruction of Mosquitoes," the practical means of reducing the multiplication of flies in camp, and the experiments in the destruction of fly larva in horse manure by A. B. Clifford and G. F. Clark. There is also an article by P.A. Surg. T. W. Raison on "Smallpox and Vaccination," with the recent outbreak in this disease on the U.S.S. Ohio for its text. Dr. Raison thus sums up his conclusions: "1. Thorough vaccination will probably entirely protect a community from smallpox. 2. After the outbreak of smallpox thorough vaccination will limit the epidemic and shortly stamp it out. 3. Compulsory vaccination must be carefully supervised and unsuccessful cases be revaccinated at a period of at least each six months until success is insured or the case proven immune to vaccination by three attempts. 4. Successful vaccination within six months does not necessarily protect from infection. 5. Successful vaccination

confers a degree of protection which lasts through life to a greater or less extent. 6. An attack of smallpox in the unvaccinated does not confer certain immunity from vaccination. 7. Varioloid, except in cases recently vaccinated prior to the attack, probably sensitizes the person to vaccination after the attack. 8. Smallpox is probably not an air-borne infection. 9. Smallpox is probably not transmitted by bites of insects."

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Maryland, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 20.

Cleveland, arrived at La Paz, Mexico, Oct. 20.

Chattanooga, arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, Oct. 20.

Chauncey, sailed from Iloilo, P.I., for Manila Oct. 20.

Machias, arrived at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Oct. 20.

Terry, arrived at Bar Harbor, Maine, Oct. 20.

Lamson, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.

North Carolina, sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, for Jaffa, Asia Minor, Oct. 21.

Walke, arrived in Long Island Sound Oct. 21.

Michigan, sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., for Southern Drill Grounds Oct. 21.

Proteus, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21.

D-1 and D-3, arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 21.

New York, sailed from Rockland, Maine, for New York Oct. 21.

Dolphin, arrived in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Oct. 21.

Nereus, arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 21.

Prairie, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 21.

West Virginia and Albany, sailed from Guaymas, Mexico, for La Paz Oct. 21.

Buffalo, sailed from Sitka, Alaska, for Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 21.

Georgia, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.

Culgoa, arrived on Southern Drill Grounds Oct. 21.

Cincinnati, arrived at Shanghai, China, Oct. 22.

Des Moines, arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 22.

Caesar, sailed from Sanchez for Macoris, San Domingo, Oct. 22.

Ajax, sailed from Tutuila, Samoa, for Manila, P.I., Oct. 22.

Mars, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22.

Tonopah, E-1 and D-2, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 22.

Roe, arrived at Whitestone Landing, N.Y., Oct. 22.

Smith, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Oct. 22.

Panther, Drayton, McCall, Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Paulding, Trippie, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, Cummings and McDougal, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 22.

West Virginia and Albany, arrived at La Paz Oct. 22.

Vermont, sailed from Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads Oct. 22.

Paulding, arrived at Lynnhaven Roads Oct. 22.

Prairie, arrived at Tompkinsville Oct. 23.

North Carolina, arrived at Beirut Oct. 23.

Supply, arrived at Manila Oct. 23.

Oseola, sailed from Key West for Guantanamo Oct. 23.

McDougal, arrived at Lynnhaven Roads Oct. 23.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Oct. 16, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from Sept. 27, 1914.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 5, 1914: Max B. De Mott, Chauncey A. Lucas, Frank Slingluff, Jr., and Edward C. Raguet.

Med. Inspn. Manley F. Gates to be a medical director in the Navy from July 20, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 21, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Jonas H. Holden to be a commander.

Lieut. Levin J. Wallace to be a lieutenant commander.

P.A. Surg. Wesley H. Rennie to be a surgeon.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Max B. De Mott, Chauncey A. Lucas, Frank Slingluff, Jr., and Edward C. Raguet.

Med. Inspn. Manley F. Gates to be a medical director.

Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole to be a colonel in the Marine Corps.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 16.—Comdr. M. J. M. Luby detached South Carolina;

to duty as commandant, Naval Station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp detached South Dakota; to Charleston.

Lieut. W. H. Lee commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. Ernest Durr to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. C. Blakeslee detached assistant to Naval Attaché, Berlin, Germany; to North Carolina.

Lieuts. (J.G.) S. M. Kraus and H. T. Smith detached Buffalo; to Naval Academy.

Asst. Surg. D. F. Cameron, M.R.C., commissioned from Sept. 23, 1914.

Asst. Surg. Sydney Walker, Jr., M.R.C., commissioned from Sept. 24, 1914.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Little, M.R.C., detached Marine Expeditionary Force; to home.

Chief Bsns. Christian Crone to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Bsns. Gerald Ollif detached Ohio; to Oklahoma.

Chief Bsns. Gustav Freudendorf to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Bsns. Otto J. W. Haltworth detached navy yard, New York; to Nevada.

Gun. H. W. Stratton to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Mach. J. T. Pennycook detached navy yard, Philadelphia.

Chief Mach. J. L. Barnswell to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Mach. S. L. Wartman to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

OCT. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Smith to South Carolina as navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. L. Shea detached Montana; to New Hampshire.

Ensign J. Y. Drosenstok detached Montana; to Arkansas.

Ensign C. H. Morris detached Montana; to Maryland.

Ensign H. F. Curley detached Montana; to Louisiana.

Ensign R. J. Carstarphen detached Montana; to San Diego.

Ensign A. C. Bennett detached Montana; to Tonopah.

Ensign R. W. Holt detached Montana; to West Virginia.

Ensign S. W. Hibbs detached Montana; to Truxton.

Ensign L. R. Gray detached Preble; to San Diego.

Ensign R. H. Skelton detached San Diego; to Preble.

Paymr. H. D. Lamar detached Michigan; to Alabama and Wisconsin.

Paymr. F. G. Pyne detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Michigan.

P.A. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright detached Alabama and Wisconsin; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. H. C. Gwynne detached Culgoa; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Culgoa.

Bsns. E. R. Peircey detached Patuxent; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. H. E. White detached Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. D. Martin detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. W. D. Dadd detached Colorado; to Buffalo.

Mach. J. C. Stein detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Colorado.

Mach. J. A. Davie detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Arkansas.

Paymr. Clerk G. P. Seifert appointed navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk B. W. Jennings resignation accepted, to take effect about Oct. 17, 1914.

OCT. 19.—Lieut. A. C. Pickens detached Bureau of Ordinance; to Arkansas.

Lieut. N. W. Post detached Naval Station, Tutuila, Samos; to receiving ship at San Francisco.

Lieut. R. L. Lowman detached New Orleans; to wait orders.

Lieut. C. S. McWhorter detached St. Louis; to New Orleans.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Robertson, Jr., detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco; to treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Ensign E. L. Barr detached Paducah; to Tonopah.

Ensign J. R. Webb detached Arkansas; to Montana.

Ensign B. T. Hunt detached Michigan; to Montana.

Ensign R. H. Venable detached New York; to Montana.

Ensign J. M. Cressap detached Florida; to Montana.

Ensign H. L. Abbott detached Wyoming; to Montana.

Ensign L. R. Agrell detached New York; to Montana.

OCT. 20.—Comdr. H. O. Stickney detached command Prairie; to Administrator of Customs and Captain of Port, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. W. Cummings detached Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. McGuire detached North Dakota; to Montana.

Ensign J. R. Palmer detached Delaware; to Montana.

Ensign K. R. R. Wallace and E. R. Morrissey detached Texas; to Montana.

Ensign R. M. Doyle detached New Hampshire; to Montana.

Ensigns P. C. Ransom and E. W. Broadbent detached Virginia.

Ensign E. P. A. Simpson detached Nebraska; to Montana.

Paymr. W. R. Bowne to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Paymr. R. C. Reed to Hannibal.

Asst. Paymr. Smith Hempstone detached Hannibal; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk B. A. Morrow appointment revoked.

OCT. 21.—Capt. W. W. Gilmer detached command Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Capt. A. F. Fechteler detached aid for inspections, Navy Department; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. W. L. Howard detached navy yard, New York; to Naval War College.

Comdr. K. M. Bennett detached navy yard, New York; to wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Babcock detached Tennessee; to torpedo officer, Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. (J.G.) Gerald Bradford to Post Graduate Course, Naval Academy.

Ensign A. H. Guthrie detached Louisiana; to Montana.

Ensign S. P. Tracht to treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Paymr. W. V. H. Rose to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

P.A. Paymr. F. P. Williams detached Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to Solace.

Paymr. Clerk W. E. Morton appointed to Georgia.

Paymr. Clerk J. H. E. Everett reappointed; to Georgia.

Paymr. Clerk O. J. Phillips appointed; to Naval Station, Honolulu.

Paymr. Clerk O. S. Goff appointed; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

OCT. 22.—Comdr. R. Z. Johnston commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. W. A. Hall detached Maine; to Supply.

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the 139th Co., Capt. F. W. Clark commanding, took place on Saturday. Capt. C. C. Burt acted as umpire.

Mrs. L. S. Ryan, of Du Pont, is "at home" Tuesday afternoons during October and November. Her guests last Tuesday included Mesdames Clark, Menges, Furnell and Kieffer, of Du Pont, and Steele, Stahle, Haines and Miss Boyer of Mott, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell are passing a week's leave in New York. Miss Bess Boyer, of Lemont, Pa., has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas Stahle.

Lieut. A. B. Quinton, Jr., of Fort Totten, N.Y., is visiting Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele. On Friday Major and Mrs. Steele entertained at dinner for Miss Catherine Wickham, of Flushing, N.Y., Capt. C. C. Burt and Lieutenant Quinton.

Captain Burt and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ford on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Haines had an informal supper party following the Wednesday band concert for Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Miss Dixie Kieffer, of Du Pont, and Capt. C. C. Burt.

Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell and family have left Du Pont for their new station, Fort Adams, R.I., Chaplain W. K.

Marvin has moved to Du Pont from Mott and taken the quarters previously occupied by Major J. P. Tracy, and Capt. C. C. Burt has arrived at Mott, settled in the Chaplain's old quarters and assumed command of the 4th Co. Mrs. Burt will join him later.

Owing to the epidemic of diphtheria in Delaware City all intercourse with it has been prohibited at both Du Pont and Mott, and the utmost precaution is being taken to avoid the contagion spreading to either post.

The recent school order will take Capt. C. E. N. Howard from Mott and Lieut. E. F. Barlow from Du Pont to Fort Monroe in December.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Oct. 12, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Settle entertained at auction bridge on Monday evening, to celebrate the Major's birthday. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman. Major Grose, Q.M.C., has taken up the duties of accountable officer of the Panama Canal and Railroad in place of Captain Whitlock, who sailed recently for duty in the States. Mrs. Eichelberger spent Tuesday in Panama City, being luncheon guest of Mrs. Shubert.

Captain Ingram and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice, Eichelberger and Malony were guests of Lieutenant Williams, U.S.N., on Tuesday. Lieutenant Williams is on duty with the Submarine Flotilla at Cristobal and took his guests for a short trip in one of the submarines, which included a dive into deep water off Colon. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests on Tuesday evening of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge. Mrs. Coleman had luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Henderson and her niece, Miss Pogue, who are en route to Ecuador. Other guests were Mrs. Wood, mother of Capt. R. E. Wood, of Culebra, and Mrs. Settle and Mrs. Harrell, of Camp Otis.

Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Ford on Wednesday were Captain Humber, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Malony and Lieutenant Kutz. The concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed during dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Merrill gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Settle, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Henshaw and Chaplain Doran. Choice selections on the viaducts were enjoyed. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gray for auction bridge Friday evening. Lieutenant Nix, on duty with the 21st Company, C.A.C., at Cristobal, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for luncheon on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sibley were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Malony on Thursday. Miss Mary Margery Gowen was christened at Captain Gowen's quarters Sunday morning by Chaplain Doran, and Miss Helene, a sister of the baby, was godmother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gray were guests of Secretary Cresson at the Tivoli Hotel, Ancon, Saturday evening. Lieut. and Miss Beuret and Lieutenant Marshburn were dinner guests of the Tivoli Hotel on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Mitchell, C.A.C., had dinner Saturday at the Hotel Tivoli for Major Cole, of Toro Point, Lieutenant Walker, C.A.C., of Fort Grant, and Major and Mrs. Clayton and Major and Mrs. Settle, of Camp Otis.

Those from Camp Otis attending the hop at the Tivoli Hotel on Saturday evening were Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Settle, Lieut. and Miss Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Malony and Lieutenant Alderdice, Marshburn, Stutesman, Kutz, Wilbur and Gruber.

Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz and baby, who have been in the States for two months, returned to the post on Sunday. Pending the settling of their quarters they were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Major and Mrs. Settle opened their house to Lieut. and Mrs. Larned and their two children until Lieutenant Larned can choose quarters and unpack. Lieutenant Larned and family arrived from the States on Sunday. A party composed of Captain Humber, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Malony and Lieutenant Kutz spent Sunday at the beach at Fort San Lorenzo, at the mouth of the Chagres River.

A new Athletic Council, to develop and control athletic work among the members of the garrison, has been appointed, consisting of Captains Collins and Merrill, Chaplain Doran and Lieutenants Beuret and Eichelberger.

The companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, the 45th and 144th, which had been temporarily quartered at Empire since their arrival on the Isthmus, were transferred to Fort Amador, near the north end of the Naos Island Breakwater, at the Pacific entrance to the canal. These two companies, together with the 81st Company, are now combined into one command, with Major Mitchell in command. The 21st Company, which arrived with the 45th and 144th on Sept. 18, is at present quartered at Cristobal, near the Panama Railroad docks. The 44th and 119th Companies, at Toro Point, together with the 21st Company, are under command of Major Cole, who is in charge of the Atlantic Coast Defenses of the Panama Canal.

The 2d Battalion will relieve the 1st Battalion on lock guard duty on Friday.

A number of men of the garrison are working with plans and ideas for minstrel show in the post exchange on Thanksgiving night.

The Company B baseball team defeated Paraíso last Sunday by a score of 17 to 7, but lost to Corozal yesterday by 7 to 1. Other ball games during the week were Company H, 8, Company F, 7; band, 10th Infantry, 13, Company E, 6.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Oct. 17, 1914.

Lieutenant Beller was a guest Saturday of friends, who entertained for him at Roger's oyster farm with a fish supper and dance. The military exhibition troops left Sunday for Dallas, and from the regiment the following troops and officers departed: Band and Co. D, Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Brewer, Smith, Patch and Beller. Performances will be given twice daily until Nov. 1.

Lieutenant Case gave a theater party Saturday to see "The Red Widow." His guests in Galveston were Colonel Rogers, Captains Morrow, Hand and Sheldon. Captain Morrow entertained after the theater. Mrs. Olson has arrived and Mrs. Duke has rejoined from leave. During the week headquarters mess gave dinners for Lieutenant Ware, 22d Inf.; Captain Chambers, 6th Inf., and Mr. Kelly, of the Army National Bank, who has just returned from Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Van Vliet has been appointed athletic officer, vice Arnold, relieved. Lieutenant Arnold now has charge of the football candidates.

Capt. Duncan K. Major, Jr., was a dinner guest of Miss Jessie Crocker at her Galveston residence last Saturday and later attended the Hotel Galvez dance. Last Thursday Colonel Rogers gave a beautiful dinner at Hotel Galvez, Galveston, for Captains Bessell, Hand and Leonori. Later the party saw "Too Many Cooks" at the Grand Opera House, the host being Captain Leonori. Lieutenant Case attended the peace dance at the Houston Auditorium yesterday as the guest of Houston friends.

The 23d Infantry dance last night, given in honor of the 11th Infantry, was a delightful affair in every way. Among those present were General Davis and Lieutenant Pike, Captains Peyton and Major, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Captains Leonori and Bessell, Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Lieut. and Mrs. Elser, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenant

Arnold. At this dance the only uniform not in evidence was the heavy full dress.

Lieut. and Mrs. Olson have decided to take a bungalow in Texas City. Lieutenant Boettcher, with the Machine Gun Platoon, has gone to Seabrook for a hunting and fishing trip and for pistol practice, where all is safe. The trip will occupy nearly twenty days. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme gave a dinner last night at their Texas City home on Eleventh avenue for General Davis, Lieutenant Pike, Captain Bessell and Captain Leonori. The party attended the 23d Infantry dance.

Sergeant Major Winters is acting regimental sergeant major. Corporal Reinhardt has been promoted sergeant and Musician Gateley appointed corporal in Co. B. During the season lasting until Nov. 15 there will be many hunting and fishing parties. Regular work has been suspended in the division and passes for the enlisted men are being freely granted. The regular garrison schools will begin as usual Nov. 15, and thereafter we shall finish field firing in addition to our other duties.

Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder have returned to San Antonio after a trip to Sheridan, Wyo., and Estes Park, where they visited old friends. The Magruders leave for Manila on the December transport.

FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Texas, Oct. 13, 1914.

The Fort Clark-Brackettville baseball team defeated both Val Verde and Hondo teams in a series of hard fought games. Field day was observed at Fort Clark on Saturday, Sept. 19. All the troops participated in a very interesting way in the sports. Troops D, G and B won most of the prizes. Lieutenant Barnitz won the pony race, Lieutenant McLane the high jump. A very large crowd from Brackettville and Fort Clark attended the sports. The 14th Cavalry band furnished music throughout the exercises. Chief Musician Horton, the new leader, is an excellent musician and an all round good soldier.

The hunting season is on, game is plentiful and there are numerous hunting and fishing parties these lovely fall days. Chaplain Bateman and family are camping at Silver Lake for the week, enjoying the bathing and fishing. Lieutenant Barnitz spent last week in San Antonio. Col. and Mrs. Sibley spent the week-end at San Houston, the guests of the Commanding General. The officers of Clark took the Russian ride on Oct. 9. The jumping was fine and all made it in the required time. Colonel Sibley and Captain Adams led and set the pace.

Virginia Wells celebrated her ninth birthday on Oct. 10 by giving a party to the children of the garrison. Capt. G. W. Winterburn and family motored from Del Rio to Clark last week, spending the day with Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton and Lieut. and Mrs. Pierson, of Del Rio, spent last Sunday in the garrison. They are stationed on border patrol at Del Rio. Captain Drake is spending a two months' leave in New York city.

Now that cool weather is coming the Tuesday evening hops are well attended. Last Tuesday evening there were several parties after the hop. Mr. Ralph Bateman and bride are visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Bateman. Mr. Bateman is an engineer from Mexico. Dr. Pierson is at Clark for a few weeks doing dental work. On Sunday, Oct. 4, Chaplain Bateman read the President's proclamation calling the nation to prayer for peace and made some very appropriate remarks. Mrs. S. P. Adams presided at the organ. The service was well attended.

Many from our garrison attended the circus in San Antonio Oct. 3.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, is attending the Wason School for Girls in San Antonio. Lieut. Jack W. Heard and his aunt, Miss Townsend, motored to San Antonio to attend the wedding of Miss Josephine Heard and Mr. Colquitt on Oct. 7. Lieutenant Nickerson spent last Thursday at Clark. He is leaving the 14th Cavalry soon and we shall miss him very much. Col. F. W. Sibley is at Eagle Pass inspecting.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Arthur H. Carter, a guest of friends here and of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bovard, of Kansas City, Mo., returned Wednesday to Fort Myer, Va. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Hayne Ellis, and Lieutenant Commander Ellis, U.S.N. Miss Louisa Long is the guest of friends at Fort Worth, Texas, but will return for the Kansas City Horse Show this week. Mr. Maynard Oliver and Miss Marie Curtin, of Kansas City, were married Saturday evening, Oct. 14, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Curtin, 3143 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. The bride was attended by Mrs. James W. Peyton, wife of Lieutenant Peyton, of Fort William McKinley, P.I., who acted as matron of honor. Mrs. Peyton is a sister of the groom, and both she and Mr. Oliver have many friends throughout the Army, as their home has always been in Leavenworth.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Green and Mrs. Green on Oct. 10 were guests of Mrs. Ida M. Dyer, who also entertained Major D. J. Baker, Mrs. Baker and Miss Natidetta Baker, who were en route to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Mrs. W. A. Austin, wife of Captain Austin, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Atwood, at Kansas City, Mo. Captain Austin will arrive in November to be their guest for several days.

Mrs. G. W. Stuart gave a bridge party Monday evening for Mesdames R. H. Hearn, I. M. Madison, George Spaulding, William Bispham, A. T. Smith, Parker Hitt, S. G. Turner, J. G. Hannah, Aristides Moreno, S. T. Mackall, C. C. Jones, L. M. Nuttall and O. W. Farr. Favors were won by Mesdames Hearn, Hannah and Farr. Mrs. W. E. Thomas, of Kansas City, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John O'K. Taussig. Col. Daniel Cormann, 7th Inf., in command of the 5th Brigade, U.S.A., now on duty at Vera Cruz, is ill and is expected to return here to join Mrs. Cormann, who has been at the post for several weeks. Mrs. R. Rice, of Seattle, Wash., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Haskell, and Captain Haskell.

Mrs. Rice is in Atchison, Kas., the guest of Mrs. M. J. Mitchell. Mrs. Haskell, who accompanied her mother to Atchison, remained over for a luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. Mitchell. Col. and Mrs. Jefferson Keen gave a large hop supper Friday in honor of the out-of-town guests, who came from Kansas City to attend the hop. Among those who remained until Sunday were Miss Martha Richards and Miss Anne Peppard, house guests of Mrs. George W. Stuart. Miss Ferguson and Miss Tomlinson were guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Tyner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Klemm were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins. Lieut. Frank Thorp, Jr., Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Mr. Newland and Mr. Dunlap were guests of Capt. W. W. Taylor, Jr., and Capt. Arthur Williams. Mrs. Kent Nelson, guest of relatives in Illinois during the past month, has returned to the garrison. Mrs. Adams is spending the week in Kansas City, Mo., with her sister.

A tea was given Friday at the officers' new mess by the wives of the staff class in honor of the wives of the line and signal classes. The guests were received by Mrs. Le Roy S. Upton and Mrs. J. K. Miller. All the ladies of the staff class assisted. Among guests from the city were Mesdames C. D. Lloyd, C. M. Tarr, W. R. Van Tuyl, Virginia Tarr, Miss Josephine O'Keefe and Mrs. W. W. Martin, from the Military Home. The decorations were most artistic and the event a brilliant one.

The Enlisted Men's Dancing Club gave a large party at the post gymnasium Thursday night. Col. Herbert Deakyne, C.E., and Major A. M. Davis, Q.M.C., who have been here taking the riding test, completed the ride Thursday and have returned to Kansas City, Mo. A large officers' class accompanied Col. Henry A. Green, commandant of the Army Service Schools, to Fort Sill, Okla. Colonel Green keeps in close touch with all the work of the staff and line classes. The class will witness the firing of the Artillery at that place. The party left the post Saturday on a special train and will be absent for one week.

Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and children will arrive Nov. 1 from Manila, P.I., to be the guests of Mrs. Blauvelt's father, Mr. Charles Taschetta. Major C. O. Sherrill has returned from St. Louis, where he attended the meeting of the River and Harbor Commission. Mrs. Stanley Koch, guest of her mother,

Mrs. N. F. McClure, and Major McClure, has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo., for two weeks. Mrs. James G. Hannah was the guest Saturday of Mrs. Mary E. Norman, wife of the late Captain Norman, U.S.A., of Kansas City, Mo., at luncheon at the Hotel Baltimore, followed by a theater party at the Grande, to see "The Candy Shop."

Mrs. George W. Stuart entertained Monday evening with an informal bridge party. Miss Nelson, of Kansas City, opened her dancing classes Oct. 19, for ladies and children. The classes meet every Monday at Pope Hall and all the ladies are urged to attend.

A thé dansant for the benefit of the American Red Cross was held in Pope Hall, Oct. 17. The cards were sent out in the names of "Col. and Mrs. Greene and the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth." It proved a profitable and pleasant social event, adding nearly \$500 to the Red Cross fund and bringing together nearly all the society people of the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth city and the garrison at Fort Leavenworth. Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Barton, Bispham and Griffes received the guests, who were introduced by Mrs. George E. Kumpf. Mesdames Ferguson, Ezra Fuller, Roberts, Hayne, Mann, Van Tuyl and Cavenagh assisted with the entertaining. The refreshments and decorations were under the charge of Mesdames Fuller, Farr, Nuttman and A. T. Smith. Tea, cake and sandwiches were served from small tables prettily decorated with shaded candles and flowers; flags were draped about the room; on the stage a real hospital tent, surrounded by full equipment for the field, interested many. Mrs. Kean, with the Red Cross Magazine, interested so many people in the noble work being done under the auspices of the Red Cross in all countries that she added over fifty members to the Society. Mrs. G. R. Spalding, Mrs. Madison and Miss Commissary, with their assistants from among the junior girls, in a bower of ferns and palms, tall canna, scarlet sage and sumac, made a beautiful picture as they disposed of their roses, carnations and cut flowers of all kinds. Mrs. Smyer and Mrs. James S. Greene, dressed in the uniform of the Red Cross nurses, presided over the Red Cross booth, which was trimmed entirely with white bandages and red crosses, while the broad tables held, beside red roses, all the appliances and paraphernalia of a field emergency hospital (including cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, matches and hot chocolate). Miss Lydia Fuller, assisted by the young ladies in the garrison, made the cake and candy table one of the most popular and profitable spots. Captain Barton kindly loaned the prison band for the dancing, which was indulged in all the afternoon, and twice during that time the center of the floor was cleared while Mrs. George Washington Stuart and Capt. G. T. Perkins gave graceful demonstrations of the maxixe and hesitation waltz. At six o'clock the band played "America" and the enjoyable little entertainment closed. Mrs. Herschel Tupes and Miss Grace Commissary had full charge of and disposed of the tickets and the advertising and personally solicited all the flowers, which were sold for a large sum.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, who came West to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Josephine Barnum, to Mr. Theodore Bearce, of Chicago, returned to Washington on Wednesday after a few days' visit with Mrs. Frank Davis, 5th Cav. Mrs. Walter Bates, accompanied by her daughter, Margaret, left Wednesday for Denver, where Captain Bates will be on duty with the Colorado Militia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fife, of Detroit, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis for a few days last week. Miss Marie Wilson, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor, left Monday to join Mrs. Walter Bates at Denver. Mrs. Tate arrived on Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Converse were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hill on Friday. Mrs. Taylor gave an informal thé dansant on Friday in honor of her house guest, Miss Marie Wilson, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard, Col. and Mrs. Tate, Lieut. and Mrs. Converse, Lieutenants Lauderdale and Thompson. Major McNamee has been the guest of Lieutenant Lauderdale for a few days.

Miss Alice Sargent left Saturday for a few weeks' visit in Texas City. She was accompanied as far as St. Louis by her father, Major F. H. Sargent. Capt. Walter T. Bates spent Sunday and Monday in the post, the guest of Lieutenant Lauderdale.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 18, 1914.

Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Hayes were guests of Major and Mrs. Gambrill the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Wyke had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Capt. and Mrs. Juenne-mann, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham. Major and Mrs. Gambrill had dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lilly, Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps, of Denver.

Mrs. Wheeler entertained Friday afternoon for Mesdames Wyke, Waring, Bernheim and the Misses Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke and May Rowell. Lieutenant Moseley reported here for duty last Tuesday. Mrs. Graham entertained at tea Tuesday for Mrs. Juennenmann, Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Rowell and Miss Rowell. Mrs. MacKay attended a bridge party Saturday afternoon given by Mrs. Sidney Arscott, of Denver.

Miss Fanny Harrington was the guest of Miss Georgiana Getty Saturday and Sunday. Those who attended the performances of "The Bird of Paradise" at the Tabor Opera House were Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. Rowell and the Misses Margaret and Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke and May Rowell. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. MacKay had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Smith, of Denver. Miss Miller, of Denver, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Herr on Sunday.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Oct. 10, 1914.

Mrs. L. D. Pepin and Mrs. E. J. Farrow were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey at a little rum party Monday evening. Mrs. E. J. Farrow and Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey were Mrs. Pepin's guests at rum Saturday evening. Delicious refreshments were served. Lieutenant McCaskey made the highest score and won a prize. Mrs. L. D. Pepin and Mrs. E. J. Farrow spent Friday in Mobile.

The delightful weather of the last few weeks has brought out the tennis players. Every afternoon sees the court occupied by Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Mrs. E. J. Farrow, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey. Lieutenant McCaskey is receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon his recent promotion.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 16, 1914.

Mrs. C. A. Sweet entertained charmingly the evening of Oct. 1, to celebrate Mrs. Whiting's second anniversary. Auction and rum were played. Present: Major and Mrs. Krug, Major and Mrs. Switzer, Dr. and Mrs. De Lanney, Mesdames Hentig and Coleman, Miss Plummer and Mr. Darras. Miss Plummer gave an Orpheum party last week for Mesdames Krug, Coleman, Hentig and Harrison. The Ak-Sar-Ben electrical parade was enjoyed by Major and Mrs. Switzer, Dorothy and Laura Switzer, Mrs. Nesbitt, Katherine and John Nesbitt and Mr. Sweet. Those attending the coronation ball were Major and Mrs. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Whiting and Miss Plummer.

Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Darras saw "The Bird of Paradise" at the Brandeis Oct. 7. Miss Plummer gave a jolly birthday party for her mother on Oct. 15 for Mrs. E. J. Farrow and Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey. Mrs. Calvin McC. Smith visited Fort Morgan Oct. 18. Mrs. Smith leaves Mobile Oct. 21 for Brownsville, Texas, to join her husband, who is on border duty.

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ARMY-NAVY GAME TO BE PLAYED.

The Army and Navy football game will be played this year, on Nov. 28, 1914, at Philadelphia, Pa. This is the final outcome of the long controversy over the matter, which last week appeared to have reached a hopeless impasse. Official confirmation of this appears in the following letter:

Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 21, 1914.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
Will you kindly publish the following notice in your issue of Oct. 24?

Navy Athletic Association Notice.—Members of the Association who desire tickets for the Army-Navy football game should submit their requests immediately.

The books close on Oct. 31 and applications received after that date will receive only such consideration as it is possible to give to late requests. The Association will have no tickets for sale.

The game will be played in Philadelphia on Nov. 28 at two p.m. The field used for the game will be announced later.

A. P. FAIRFIELD,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.
Secretary-Treasurer.

A Philadelphia despatch to the New York Herald, Oct. 21, says: "Final arrangements for the Army-Navy game were completed this afternoon at the home of Dr. J. William White. Lieut. Philip Mathews and Lieut. C. B. Meyer represented West Point, and Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield and Lieutenant Commander Williams, Annapolis. The Army and Navy representatives signed an agreement to the effect that the game should be played at two o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 28, on Franklin Field; that each Academy should have 11,500 seats (the exact number offered them last year, when the game was played in New York); that each party to the agreement should be at liberty to dispose of its seats as it saw fit, provided that in case of the sale of seats the net proceeds should be divided between the Army and Navy Relief Societies, and that there should be a general committee of supervision, consisting of the Superintendents of the two Academies and Dr. White. This leaves between seven and eight thousand seats for the University of Pennsylvania to sell for the benefit of the Army and Navy relief funds. It was also agreed that the luncheon usually given to the two corps of cadets should be omitted, as it has been found that they would often rather spend that time with relatives or friends."

"PROGRESS OF THE (LOCAL) WAR."

It is perhaps of interest to follow the progress of the controversy, which has reached so satisfactory a conclusion, as reflected in the varying reports appearing in press despatches of the week.

(From the Army and Navy Journal's Correspondent.)

Annapolis, Oct. 17.—All Naval Academy and Annapolis were heartened to-day by the news that negotiations for the selection of a place for playing the Army-Navy football game were again on, notwithstanding the announcement a week ago that there was no hope of an agreement. The news reached Annapolis in the form of a telegram from the committee of the Army Athletic Council, stating that a proposal was on its way by mail. It is believed here that the Army has so far modified its stand that the Navy representatives will see their way clear to agree to them. At any rate, so strong is the sentiment here in favor of the game that any reasonable proposition is likely to receive favorable consideration. Notwithstanding the announcement that the representatives were at an absolute deadlock, there has been a strong feeling here that somehow the game would be played. Officers and midshipmen would rather have the game played almost anywhere than called off. Furthermore, it is felt that if the game is once stopped, the series may never begin again, as the secretaries of the two branches may refuse to permit it.

Washington, Oct. 18 (N.Y. Sun).—That the Army-Navy football game will, after all, take place this year is now the expectation here. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels have approved the Navy's suggestion that a five-year agreement be entered into between the two athletic councils providing for three games at Philadelphia and two at New York. The agreement will not name these cities specifically, but there is little doubt that the Navy will choose Philadelphia during the years in which it has the selection of the site and West Point will undoubtedly name New York. The Navy gets three selections out of five because of the fact that last year it played in New York at the wish of West Point. It is understood that only the formalities remain for this proposed agreement to become effective.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 19 (N.Y. Times).—Heartened by the news that the game against the Military Academy eleven was a practical certainty, any disappointment over the defeat by Pennsylvania on Saturday was forgotten.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19 (N.Y. Sun).—With the official announcement in Washington this afternoon that the Army-Navy football game will be played at Franklin Field on Nov. 28, the athletic authorities of the University of Pennsylvania immediately began preparing for the event. Information to the effect that the athletic officials of the two Government institutions had signed a five-year agreement was received from Capt. Herman J. Koehler, of the Army Athletic Association, and Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield, of the Naval Academy, by E. J. Berlet, chairman of the Philadelphia Army and Navy committee. Three of the five games are to be played in this city and the other two in New York. Both Captain Koehler and Lieutenant Fairfield expressed their appreciation of the liberal offer of the Philadelphia American League baseball team relative to the use of Shibe Park for the games and regretted that it will be impossible for them to accept the offer this year.

Washington, Oct. 19 (N.Y. Times).—Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy, announced to-night that the Army and Navy football game for this year had been definitely called off. He added that this decision was final and that the controversy between West Point and Annapolis would not be reopened. The Naval Academy, he explained, was responsible for the rejection of the five-year compromise agreement suggested by West Point and approved on Saturday by Secretary Daniels. Under the five-year plan two games were to be played in New York—1915 and 1917—and three games in Philadelphia, including the contest for this year. The Naval Academy to-day made objection to playing two games in New York. Secretary Garrison, who spent the day in New York inspecting Governors Island, was to have passed upon the compromise agreement upon his return to Washington to-morrow. So certain was Secretary Daniels that the Secretary of War would give his approval to the plan that the Navy Department in the forenoon notified Representative Logue of Pennsylvania that this year's game would certainly be played in Philadelphia. Later in the day the protest came

from Annapolis, and the decision was at once reached to abandon the game this year.

Washington, Oct. 20 (N.Y. Sun).—The protracted wrangle over the Army-Navy football game has been settled finally—that is, if one can take the word of two members of President Wilson's Cabinet for it. There will be a game on Franklin Field on Nov. 28. This announcement was made to-night by Secretary of War Garrison and confirmed by the Navy Department people. The latest hitch was ironed out at a conference between the athletic authorities of the two academies at Annapolis to-day. It related to the question of the Philadelphia field. The Army was willing to play this year on Franklin Field, but wanted some assurances from the Navy that it would use its best efforts for the two other years to obtain a field in Philadelphia that would be more commodious. This was the stumbling-block last night after everybody here thought the bickering should be ended and the five-year plan be accepted. The Secretaries of War and Navy were in a ferment all day. They didn't know whether they were standing on their feet or their heads so far as this sporting event was concerned. Furthermore, they were thoroughly disgusted with the petty controversies that have arisen in regard to the game. As late as six o'clock this evening in the office of Secretary of the Navy there was posted this sign, printed in letters a foot tall: "No Army-Navy game." An hour later Secretary Garrison announced with a sigh of relief that he had received word that there would be a game. It had not been ascertained at a late hour whether Secretary Daniels had hauled down his big sign.

Annapolis, Oct. 20 (N.Y. Sun).—All doubt as to the playing of the Army-Navy football game this year was set at rest by the announcement this afternoon by Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield that an agreement had been reached and had received the approval of the heads of both Departments. The game will be played in Philadelphia this year either at Shibe Park or on Franklin Field, and the Navy has the selection of sites in 1916 and 1918. The Army will choose in 1915 and 1917, and presumably will choose New York. The Navy feels that it has made a large concession in order to save the game by agreeing to play in New York under any conditions.

West Point, Oct. 20 (N.Y. Sun).—There are still so many contradictory reports about the Army and Navy football game that an authoritative statement was issued here to-night to the effect that the game positively will be played this year in Philadelphia and on alternate years in New York, the agreement covering a period of five years.

Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 21.—It was not until late in the night that definite news was received that the game would be played here; or, in fact, that it would be played at all. Nearly every half hour yesterday brought conflicting reports from Washington, West Point and Annapolis. Early in the day it was said in the most decisive terms that the game had been abandoned, not only for the present year, but for all time. Shortly thereafter it was reported that the five-year agreement had been adopted. Again this was denied. Finally despatches from the three cities confirmed the statement that the five-year agreement had been adopted, and that the first game would be fought in this city. Philadelphia business men already have a comprehensive plan for meeting the demands of the Army that a more commodious scene of battle be provided than Franklin Field. They include the business men, led by E. J. Berlet, who worked so earnestly to bring the Army and Navy game back to Philadelphia. Their plan foreshadows the erection of a great stadium, with a seating capacity of at least 60,000, surrounding an athletic field suitable for all manner of athletic events, including the world-famous Olympic games.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Downing and for Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Miss Fieberger, Captain Steese, Captain Sultan and Lieutenant Sohlberg. Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Cav., were guests of Lieutenant Richardson over Sunday. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major Wilcox and Lieutenant Richardson, bridge following.

Mrs. Gregory gave a bridge party of five tables Wednesday. Tea was poured by Mrs. Gregory's sister, Mrs. Kemper, and Mrs. Meyer served punch. In celebration of the birthday of Colonel Robinson and Lieutenant Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson gave a bridge party Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Traub, Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Major Wilcox. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wildrick, Lieutenant Wildrick and Major Wilcox. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox spent the greater part of the week at Lake Mohonk, attending the Indian Conference, the Philippines being especially represented this session.

Capt. and Mrs. Darrah and the Misses Marian and Jean Darrah were guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson for the football game and week-end. They will sail for the Philippines in a few weeks. Mrs. Aleshire and Miss Dorothy Aleshire have been visiting Lieutenant Aleshire, and on Wednesday evening Mrs. Holmer gave a Welsh rabbit party for Miss Aleshire, other guests being Misses Townsley, Vidmer and Lieutenants Kalloch, Silleck, Crawford and Stanton. Mrs. Peter E. Traub is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Traub, who came home to place her young daughters in school, is making a series of visits with friends before returning to Zamboanga, to rejoin Colonel Traub.

Mrs. H. E. Mitchell came back on Sunday from a fortnight's visit with Mrs. James S. Jones at Wheeling, W. Va. Lieutenant Sohlberg gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Miss Eleanor Vidmer and Lieutenant Pullen. Mrs. Gruber is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. Major Runcie is spending a week in Washington. Miss Ida Lathers, of New York, and Mr. Wightman, formerly of the Philippines, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon and the football game on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Daly, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Virginia Trotter Newbold, of Philadelphia, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baer. Lieutenant Wilson has gone on a hunting trip of three weeks with his father, Colonel Wilson, in Michigan. Miss Steward, of Brooklyn, was a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Daley.

Miss Helen Squire, of Washington, visited the Misses Townsley last week. Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan had as week-end guests Mrs. MacMillan's aunt and cousin, Mrs. Porter and Miss Porter, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels gave an automobile picnic party on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. Osborne, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, left Monday for her home in North Carolina. Mr. Carroll Beckwith, occupied recently with a portrait of Colonel Townsley, spent several days last week as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley.

Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Beers, of Plainfield, N.J., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Daley for the football game and week-end. Among those seen at the football game were Lieutenants Shekerjian and Kilner, of 1911. Jack Foster, of New Haven, is here visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Eckels. The Misses Sylvia and Violet Wilder, daughters of Colonel Wilder, came to the football game, motoring over from Mt. Kisco with their cousin, Mrs. Brewster. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, of Bristol, R.I., were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson, who entertained at dinner for them on Wednesday, other guests being Major and Mrs. John Bigelow, of Highland Falls, and Major Runcie.

Among guests at the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb, here to visit their son, Cadet Holcomb, First Class; Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire and the Misses Maguire, of New York, were there for the week-end.

The Wednesday Morning Bridge Club met with Mrs. Cunningham last week. Mrs. Pendleton entertained the Friday Club, the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Boak, the Wednesday Evening Club with Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, while Mrs. Every and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett were hostesses at the Monday Club. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Hughes, who read her paper on "Harriet Beecher Stowe." New members of the club are Madames Walker, Timberlake and Goethals. The Misses Townsley spent several days in New York, the guests of the Misses Maguire. The tea-dance after the football game was as popular as always. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Cutrer poored.

Captain Lindsey has formed a riding class for officers, which will meet four times a week under his direction. Officers who are fond of fencing may take advantage of the instruction

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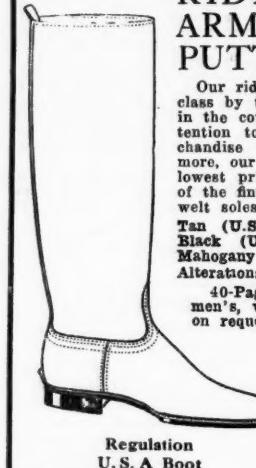
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given by Mr. Vauthier in a class which will meet four days in the week. Miss Barbara Barnett will give a course of dancing lessons for ladies and officers, commencing Nov. 5. The class will meet on Thursday evenings at Cullum Hall.

The Army won from Colgate by a score of 21 to 7 in the game on Saturday, Hodgson, Prichard, Ford and Benedict starring in carrying the ball. McEwan, the Army center, broke through and fell on a loose ball after a fumble early in the first quarter, and Benedict pushed his way through from the ten-yard line in two plays to a score. Colgate soon evened the score, line plunges carrying the ball from their forty-yard line to the Army's five-yard mark, where a forward pass, Swartout to Sparfeld, gave them a touchdown. The cadets' perfect physical condition began to tell, and in the second quarter Hougouard scored again. Butler fell on a muffed punt on Colgate's ten-yard line in the last period, and a moment later Mitchell was shovelled over for the score. Benedict made good at all three trials for goal. The Army players were: Kelly, i.e.; Butler, i.t.; Timberlake, l.g.; McEwan, c.; Meacham, r.g.; Weyand, r.t.; Britton, r.e.; Prichard, q.b.; Mitchell, l.h.b.; Hodgson, r.h.b.; Benedict, f.b.; Substitutes: Larkin for Butler, O'Hare for Timberlake, Goodman for McEwan, Herick for Meacham, Parker for Weyand, Tully for Britton, Ford for Mitchell, Mitchell for Ford, Coffin for Hodgson, Hodgson for Coffin, Van Fleet for Benedict, Benedict for Van Fleet.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 22, 1914.

There is very general satisfaction here over the happy outcome of the contention over the Army-Navy game. The disappointment would have been very great if no common ground of compromise had been found. It is the game for which the Navy plays all other games. They would rather lose every match on the schedule than come out second best with the Army.

Fall festivities are now in full sway. The great event of the week was the Red Cross benefit at the Naval Academy on Saturday evening. The success was greater even than the anticipations. Fifty-one tables gave opportunity for two hundred and forty people to play cards. The gymnasium, where the function was held, was beautifully decorated with plants, flowers and flags. Mrs. Goldsborough, wife of Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, and Mrs. Fell, wife of Dr. Fell, president of St. John's College, poured tea, with Mrs. Edson, whose husband was formerly connected with the college, and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, wife of Lieutenant Commander Burrage, U.S.N., assisting. Over \$661, so far, is the sum reported from the entertainment. The card party closed with a dance. Mrs. W. F. Fullam, wife of Captain Fullam, U.S.N., was at the head of the executive committee, ably assisted by the following ladies of the Naval Academy or connected with the Navy: Mines, W. P. Phelps, C. F. Preston, Harry E. Smith, J. T. Tompkins, Ramsay, J. F. Hines, J. P. Morton and W. G. Cassard, and Mrs. Fell and Mrs. McComas, wife of the rector of St. Anne's, of Annapolis. During her stay here there have been several social events on the U.S.S. Dolphin. A dance was given last Friday. On Sunday afternoon the midshipmen were guests at a reception on the yacht Marguerite, of the New York Yacht Club, then lying off the Naval Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Courts, of Washington, parents of Lieut. George M. Courts, U.S.N., aid to Admiral Fletcher, spent the week-end at their cottage at Arundel-on-the-Bay, and had as their guest Dr. Stratton, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington. Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Capt. De Witt C. Redgrave, U.S.N., of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. W. O. Stevens. Mrs. B. L. Wright, wife of Surgeon Wright, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. Eugenie De Reeves, on Prince George street. Miss Stella Hunting, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. Leslie C. Davis, U.S.N. Comdr. D. W. Mullan, U.S.N., is on a visit to his son, Surg. E. H. Mullan, of the Public Health Service, at Ellis Island, N.Y.

The bachelor officers of the Naval Academy gave a luncheon in the officers' mess on Friday last to their friends. The midshipmen opened their season on Saturday night last with a hop. Mrs. Fullam, with Midshipman Adams, chairman of the Hop Committee, received. The Naval Academy band, Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman leader, furnished the music, which was entirely new.

Mrs. Halstead, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Tilley, mother of Lieut. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N. Mrs. Halstead is the mother of Midshipman Halstead. Mrs. Heiner, wife of P.A. Surg. R. G. Heiner, U.S.N., has left Annapolis to join her husband at Philadelphia. He is attached to the Reserve Fleet. Mrs. T. B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., is on a visit to her son, Mr. A. Claude Howard, at Orange, N.J.

The peace petition addressed to the rulers of the belligerent nations and to be signed by the school children of the United States, which was initiated in New York, has been inaugurated in Maryland through the efforts of Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Redgrave, wife of Commander Redgrave, U.S.N. The school children of Annapolis are now engaged in signing the memorial. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar F. Cooper, U.S.N., have taken up their residence on Prince George street. Mrs. Morton, wife of Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., entertained at a prettily appointed tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Atkins, wife of Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., who is about to leave Annapolis to join her husband, Miss Harriet James, sister of Lieut. Jules James, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Danville, Va., to attend the wedding of Miss Lucelia McLain and Mr. Van Patten. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry B. Soule, U.S.N., have taken apartments for the winter at the Wilburton, 1844 Columbia road, Washington, D.C. Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, Naval Academy, are again occupying their home at Wardour, West Annapolis. Ensign and Mrs. John P. Dalton, U.S.N., have returned from Philadelphia and are at the Lucky Bag Inn. Miss Joanna Leigh Lloyd and her sister, Miss Elizabeth K. Lloyd, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Lloyd, of

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Baltimore, have returned home after a week-end visit to Miss Rhoda Fullam at the Naval Academy.

A daughter, Alice Allen, was born at Annapolis on Oct. 18 to the wife of Ensign Jesse B. Oldendorf, U.S.N.

Dr. Howard Kelly, of Baltimore, addressed the Christian Association of the Naval Academy on Sunday evening.

The midshipmen schedule of dances is: Oct. 11, Nov. 14 and 25, Dec. 5, 19 and 31, Jan. 16 and 30, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10, May 2, 22 and 29. Informal hops will be held on Feb. 24 and March 10 and 21.

The vacancy in the Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy, occasioned by the death of Prof. F. W. Morrison, has been filled by the promotion of Instructor Arturo Fernandez to professor; Instructor W. E. Olivet is advanced by the promotion of Professor Fernandez; Instructor R. H. Bonilla by the promotion of Instructor Olivet; Instructor M. A. Colton becomes now the senior instructor of the \$1,800 class.

The U.S.S. Dolphin, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., commanding, left here on Wednesday for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, for target practice.

The Log of the Naval Academy has begun its second volume in new and neat shape. The staff is: Editor-in-chief, Mdn. A. C. Davis, '15; business manager, D. W. Peck, '15; assistant business manager, S. E. Dudley, '16; editors, R. D. S. Horn, R. N. S. Baker, H. Bodish, L. Wood, W. A. Hicks, C. C. Hill, H. G. Eldridge, '15; B. R. Holcombe, T. J. Kohler, Jr., '16; W. P. Richarde, '15; Associate editors, E. Breed, D. M. Collins, J. M. Lewis, H. S. Clark, A. Barnett, R. D. Tisdale, M. C. Miller, W. H. K. Pike, G. W. Grove, T. Shelley, L. Kirby, Jr., '15; C. A. Blackburn, L. W. Bagby, '16; E. R. Phillips, H. W. Anderson, J. B. Hefferman, '17—all midshipmen. Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., is the censor on the part of the academic authorities.

For three periods of the game here on Saturday the Fourth Classmen of the Naval Academy and the eleven of the Central High School at Washington played each other to a standstill, but in the final quarter Hill crossed the line of the visitors and Harrison kicked the goal, giving the game to the Naval Academy plebes by 7 to 4. Remington was the most effective ground-gainer for the local eleven. The Fourth Class team were: Wilson, I.e.; Hill, l.t.; Beismir, l.g.; Bullen, c.; Blank, r.g.; McReynolds, r.t.; Harrison, r.e.; Williams, q.b.; Remington, l.h.b.; Vosbury, r.h.b.; Haines, f.b. Substitutions: Iverson for Williams, Williams for Iverson, Sheek for Bullen, Leemeyer for McReynolds, Rodgers for Vosbury, White for Hill, Hill for Haines, McReynolds for Rodgers. Referee, Lieutenant Commander Cannon, U.S.N.

One of the most interesting junior football games ever played here was of Wednesday afternoon, in which the eleven of the Naval Academy Fourth Class battled against the team of Gettysburg Reserve to a 13-13 draw. In the first quarter the visitors made a touchdown after a forward pass and run of eighty yards. The midshipmen scored in the third and early part of the fourth on straight-line plays, and the visitors scored on a forward pass just before time was called. The teams broke even on goal kicking, each getting one. The Fourth Class players were: Wilson, I.e.; White, l.t.; Beismir, l.g.; Sheek, c.; Blank, r.g.; Leemeyer, r.t.; Harrison, r.e.; Iverson, q.b.; Remington, l.h.b.; Whelan, r.h.b.; Haines, f.b. Substitutions: Gamble for Harrison, Haines for Gamble, Williams for Iverson, Iverson for Williams, Williams for Iverson, Rogers for Remington, Remington for Iverson, McReynolds for Whelan, Vosbury for McReynolds, Rogers for Haines.

A large audience of Navy people and others witnessed a fine exhibition of tennis here last Saturday afternoon between F. B. Alexander, W. M. Hall, Dean Mathey and G. M. Church, all noted experts, and a number of midshipmen. Though the midshipmen showed expertise for young players, they were not able to make much of a showing against players of such high class, and lost all of the strings by straight sets. The midshipmen players were: Godfrey, Waters, Randolph and Sperry. The visitors also played an exhibition match in doubles, Alexander and Hall disposing of Mathey and Church, a Princeton pair who have made a big reputation.

The football team of enlisted men attached to the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes, at the Naval Academy, were defeated on Saturday, 43 to 3, by the team of the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk naval station. The Annapolis seamen made the trip on the U.S.S. tug Standish.

NAVY, 6—PENN., 13.

The Navy football team after a hard battle was defeated by the University of Pennsylvania, 13 to 6, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Oct. 17. It was the first time in the history of Navy athletics that a Navy team has been permitted to play away from home except against the Army, which the University regarded as a signal compliment. A fine sixty-yard run by "Mike" Avery, of Penn., who had intercepted a forward pass, gave the decisive score toward the end of the game, when the Navy was fighting hard, and it appeared that the score might remain a tie of 6 to 6. The game abounded in brilliant runs, spectacular forward passes and good punting. Despite a wet field, the game was fast and cleanly played. G. E. McLean, of the Philadelphia Ledger, describes it as undoubtedly the most spectacular gridiron combat of the year.

A forward pass by Blodgett to Overesch netted the Navy thirty-five yards in the first period, when Annapolis made its only score—a touchdown. Four times Annapolis tore into the Red and Blue line, and finally Mitchell went across for a touchdown. He failed to kick goal. It was soon Pennsylvania's turn. An exchange of punts took the ball to the Navy's forty-yard line. Wray of Penn. went through tackle twice for gains of ten and eleven yards. Then the midshipmen held strongly, and after short gains Vreeland fell back for a try for placement. From the thirty-three-yard line the ball went over the crossbar and Penn. had scored three points.

The second period was the most spectacular of the four, Pennsylvania tying the score on a drop kick by Matthews after the Quakers had brought the ball within striking distance on a long forward pass.

The game was nearing the end, still a tie, when Blodgett, the Navy back, stood at midfield and heaved a forward pass. Instead of landing in the arms of a midshipman it was gathered in by Avery, who started for the Navy's goal sixty yards away. Behind fine interference he dodged the opposing line, and with clear going for the last twenty yards placed the ball behind the posts. Russell kicked a goal, and it was Pennsylvania's game. The line-up:

	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Oversch	Left end.	Hopkins
De Roode	Left tackle.	Russell
Jones	Left guard.	Witherow
Perry	Center.	Norwald
Hicks	Right guard.	Journey
Kennedy	Right tackle.	Harris
Graf	Right end.	Urquhart
Mitchell	Quarterback.	Merrell
Blodgett	Left halfback.	Vreeland
Failing	Right halfback.	Wray
H. Harrison	Fullback.	Tucker

Referee—Mr. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Sherlock, Harvard. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Annapolis scoring—Touchdown, Mitchell. Pennsylvania scoring—Touchdown, Avery; goal from touchdown, Russell; goal from field, Matthews; goal from placement, Vreeland. Substitutions: Annapolis—Mills for Jones, Jones for Mills, Mills for Jones, Smith for Perry, Woodward for Hicks, Hicks for Woodward, T. Harrison for Graf, Vail for Mitchell, Failing for Blodgett, Alexander for Failing, Westphal for Alexander, and Alexander for Westphal. Pennsylvania—Murdoch for Hopkins, Dorizas for Witherow, Witherow for Journey, Journey for Norwalk, Bates for Harris, Koons for Urquhart, Parker for Koons, Urquhart for Parker, Rockefeller for Vreeland, Matthews for Wray, Moffit for Matthews, Matthews for

Moffit, Wray for Matthews, Avery for Tucker, Tucker for Avery, and Avery for Tucker.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 14, 1914.

Not for two years have there been as many naval people here and in Vallejo as at present, so many ships being under repair at Mare Island at this time. Next week the Maryland comes up for a stay of six weeks. Apartments and houses in Vallejo are at a premium. A small card party was given by Mrs. Charles N. Fiske for Mrs. MacLean, wife of Surgeon McLean, on duty at the hospital. The McLeans have taken an apartment in Vallejo. At Mrs. Fiske's party bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Ralph E. Pope and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell. Others present were Mesdames Frank M. Bennett, Jonathan Brooks, William M. Crose, T. J. J. See, Riley F. McConnell, Robert B. Hilliard and Miss Marian Brooks.

Lieut. Leon W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C., has been joined by his mother and sister from Ohio, who will make their home with him on Sutter street, Vallejo. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson have taken apartments at the Collins while the San Diego is at the yard. On Wednesday they gave a dinner aboard ship for Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Comdr. Thomas H. Magruder, of the Raleigh, and Mrs. Magruder, and Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman, of the South Dakota, and Mrs. Freeman. On the preceding evening they gave a dance aboard ship. To invitations by telephone fully 100 guests responded.

A large bazaar was held at the quarters of Paymr. and Mrs. Baker last Wednesday, when the children of the yard raised funds to purchase presents for the gift ship to be sent to Europe as Santa Claus for the children of the war-torn countries. Miss Dorothy Bennett presided over the preserves, Miss Maron, Biscuits, cakes, Miss Walsh, ice cream, Miss Janet Crose lemonade, Miss Mary Gorgas candy, Miss Hascal fancy articles and Miss Priscilla Ellicot dancing pavilion. The residents of the yard who had carriages or automobiles ran them from the gate to the Bakers' quarters for visitors from Vallejo and the resultant fees helped swell the total receipts. Over \$136 was raised.

Miss Perkins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Perkins, Jr., of Oakland, and a granddaughter of Senator Perkins, is spending a few days here with her aunt, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Chaplain and Mrs. George E. T. Stevenson and Ensign and Mrs. Marc C. Mitschner have joined the naval contingent at the Collins. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman have taken the house at 920 York street. Mrs. William M. Crose has been entertaining Mrs. George H. Cottelle, wife of Lieutenant Cottelle, of the North Dakota, who has recently been visiting her parents in Los Angeles, but is now the guest of friends in San Francisco.

Major Philip Bannon has returned from a fifteen days' leave. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet is expected to arrive here this week from thirty days' leave spent in Washington. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett has resumed her Thursday at homes and a large number of guests call each week between four and six. Mrs. William M. Crose poured tea for her last week.

Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold is receiving a warm welcome at the station. She has taken an apartment in Vallejo. Miss Dorothy Bennett gave a dance and supper at the Commandant's quarters one night last week. Among those present were Civil Eng'r. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kaufman, Miss Janet Crose, Miss Priscilla Ellicot, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Marjorie Walsh, Philip Moulton, Ensign Vaughan and Ensign Gray.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis B. Potterfield gave a dinner aboard the Albatross, of Sausalito, Tuesday for P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Douglass, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bertholf, Mrs. Ursula Stone Shean, Lieutenant Lofquist and Francis Upton, Lieut. Emanuel A. Lofquist gave a luncheon at Yerba Buena last week for Mrs. Allen J. Greer, Miss Linda Bryan, Miss Elizabeth Haines and Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. The party attended the dance at the station, returning to their host's quarters for tea, at which they were joined by Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Wolven, Miss Carmen Guirardelli, Ensign James E. Ware, Ensign Frank E. Johnson and Lieut. C. Stockman Bendel. Mrs. I. K. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, is under treatment at a San Francisco hospital, but will soon return to the yard. Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill, of the San Diego, entertained a number of San Francisco friends at luncheon aboard the ship last Thursday, a number of the yard people joining for an informal dance.

Mrs. Wallace Bertholf gave a swimming party and bridge-luncheon at her Yerba Buena home last Saturday for Mesdames Frank Rohner, Charles McCormick, Jack Polhemus, Frederick N. Freeman and Martin L. Crimmins. Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Janet Crose and Miss Priscilla Ellicot returned Saturday from Alameda, where they had been house guests of Miss Orypha Gatch, who gave a dinner the preceding evening complimentary to Miss Frances Ramsey and her fiancee, Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, and for Misses Crose, Bennett and Ellicot, Ensigns Walter O. Henry, William E. Baughman and Thomas Gatch and Dr. John D. Winchester.

Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns had dinner Thursday complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder and Comdr. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson and for Mrs. Krutschmitt, of San Francisco, house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Karns; Lieut. and Mrs. I. H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman and Lieut. William A. Corn. Hosts and guests attended the dance aboard the San Diego later, returning to the Karns home for supper, when they were joined by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Miss Perkins, of Oakland, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, Miss Pecker, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicot, Miss Janet Crose, Miss Genevieve Healy, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Walsh, Miss Ruth Haseltine, Ensign Smith, P.A. Surg., E. O. T. Eytling, Lieut. Leon W. Hoyt, Ensigns Thompson, Gray, Soule and others. Mrs. Jasper V. Howard gave a luncheon Saturday complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Wayman, who is visiting her. Mrs. Schultz has returned to her home in San Francisco after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Richard T. Keiran.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Connor are in Santa Rosa visiting Mrs. Connor's parents, Prof. and Mrs. A. C. McMeans. Mrs. Merrill Miller and Miss Jessie Miller, guests of Mrs. Miller's daughter, Mrs. George Brown, Jr., at Marin Island, have left for Annapolis. Surg. and Mrs. Holton S. Curl leave the yard about Oct. 20, the Doctor on orders to the West Virginia, now in Mexican waters. Mrs. Curl will go to San Francisco, to remain until the ship again comes North. Miss Miriam Harrer is spending a few days in Vallejo as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim.

Owing to the rush of work at the yard Capt. Frank M. Bennett has received authority for the employment of 200 men, notwithstanding the statute which prohibits the increasing of the force within sixty days of a general election. Provision for fifty additional men was granted some two weeks ago. The Intrepid, receiving ship here, is to be placed out of commission to-morrow and Mare Island will no longer have a receiving ship, although recommendation was made that the St. Louis, receiving ship at Yerba Buena, be kept here for that purpose, and a receiving ship in the lower bay no longer maintained. Just the opposite is to be done. This means the transfer to Yerba Buena of over 100 men quartered aboard the ship, as well as 150 men, excess crew, from the South Dakota. Only the band, men who have had over twenty-five years' service and the crew of the yard crafts, will remain here, and these are being quartered in the drill hall.

Orders have been received for the reservation of sufficient land on what is known as the Sawyer tract, north of the yard, for a rifle range, which the department purposes building for the use of the men aboard ship, thus doing away with the necessity for the long tramp to the barracks range. Authority was received at the yard to-day to forward bids on two destroyers instead of on only one as first ordered. A large force of estimators is now at work on the plans and they will be ready to leave here by Nov. 1.

The keels of the two large self-propelled oil barges to be built at the yard will be laid a week from Monday if the material arrives here in time. Authority has also been received to build another water barge, 125 feet long by 25 feet beam. It will be self-propelled and provided with higher power engines than those recently constructed here, as a higher rate of speed is desired. The keel of this will not be laid until the end of the year, as work now under way is

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first to be completed. The freight charges on the coal barges completed here recently has been remitted by the Navy Department, so that the actual cost is \$14,500, as compared with \$21,000, charged by the Seattle Drydock and Construction Company. The freight charges amounted to \$2,500.

The collier Justin was placed in reserve at Mare Island to-day, only the commanding officer, first engineer and clerk remaining aboard her. All other officers were either sent to other colliers or given indefinite furloughs. The Nitro, Saturn and Nanshan are now running between here and Mexican ports. The auxiliary Buffalo is due here with the radio party, which has spent the summer in Alaska, Oct. 25, and after receiving a few repairs she will be dispatched to Mexico, taking the place of the Glacier.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Charles A. Lutz, 2327 South Twentieth street, entertained at two tables of bridge on Monday afternoon for Mesdames Guy A. Bisset, Ralph L. Shepard, Raymond S. Keyes, J. J. Meade, Alexander S. Williams and Morris. Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenberg have taken an apartment at the Colonial during the overhauling period of the Connecticut. Mrs. William A. Hodgman and her small son, Robert, who have been visiting at Pleasantville, N.J., this summer, have left to join Lieutenant Hodgman at Atlanta, Ga., where he is in charge of the recruiting station. Mrs. W. H. Stiles and her small daughter are boarding at 1626 Spruce street.

Mrs. E. H. Glidden, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Metzler, of Boston, Mass., have been guests of Constr. and Mrs. Court during the week. Admiral and Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton gave a small lunch and dance on the Alabama, to which were bidden a few townspeople and some of the bachelor officers of the fleet. On Thursday afternoon the Lubin Film Company was allowed to use the quarter-deck of the Alabama for depicting the scene of a dance aboard ship, and after the "movie" actors adjourned general dancing was enjoyed by the officers and their wives. Among those enjoying the tea were Capt. and Mrs. William S. Smith, Miss Margaret Smith, Misses Barbara Bispham, Bessie Kelly, of Norfolk, Pendleton, Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Ferguson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. Court, Dr. Herbert Old, Lieutenants Gulbranson, Taylor, Surgeon Dunbar, Lieutenant Galloway.

The officers of the Michigan gave a beautiful dance Thursday night. Captain Niblack, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer received the guests. Among those dancing were Capt. and Mrs. Wettenberg, Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Creevy, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Paymr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Ensign and Mrs. Enright, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, Mesdames Marion Dougherty, Kinkaid, Meade, Lutz, Coffey, Winters, Shepard, Misses Gillespie, Smith, Sophie Bispham, Lippincott, Howard, and officers attached to the ship.

A large naval contingent on Saturday saw Pennsylvania depart the Navy 13-6 on Franklin Field. Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Luby are stopping at the Walton until Wednesday, when Commander Luby will leave the South Carolina to take up his new duties as commandant of the station at Guantanamo. Captain Knapp, of the South Carolina, gave a beautiful farewell dinner on his ship for Comdr. and Mrs. Luby on Monday. Among his guests were Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Comfort, Lieuts. and Mesdames T. G. Elyson, Charles C. Hartigan, Edward C. Raquet, Andrew B. Drum, Lieutenant Commander Lincoln, Lieut. L. L. Hunter, Paymaster Lamar.

Among the naval contingents dancing at the Walton on Saturday night in addition to the team were Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Drum, Lieuts. and Mesdames Raquet, Hartigan, Cochrane, Boyd, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. Richard Galloway, Ensigns McReavey and Gearin, Misses Gray and Paxson, Lieuts. H. E. Cook Parsons and Wolleson.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., is spending his leave with his family at their home on South Twenty-first street. Surg. Arthur H. Dodge is spending his leave at his home on Garnet street. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker are living at Forty-fourth and Chestnut streets. Among the Navy people registered at the Windemere are Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan and Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Raquet. Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Drum are at the Newport. Mr. Laurance Martine, of Boston, spent Sunday with his brother-in-law and sister, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 13, 1914.

Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, Jr., accompanied by his family, arrived Wednesday for station. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman on Wednesday evening gave a bridge party for Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Lieut. H. L. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, of Portland.

Capt. Richard C. Moore and Capt. Lucius C. Bennett returned Thursday from a hunting trip in eastern Oregon. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman entertained with five tables of five hundred for Major and Mrs. Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Lentz, Lieut. and Mrs. Gill, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. John C. Grady, Miss Snowdon, the Misses Ellis, Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett, Mrs. Blessing, Mrs. Jennie Stewart, Miss Tyler and Lieutenants Cress Gossner, Newgarden, Dodson and Wheeler. Prizes were won by Miss Ellis and Lieutenant Lentz.

Mrs. Ossewaarde, wife of Chaplain Ossewaarde, has returned from Zeeland, Mich., where she has been visiting for six weeks. Mrs. Bernard Lentz gave a pretty tea on Friday in honor of Mrs. James B. Woolnough. Mrs. James M. Hobson poured tea and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz served ices. Mesdames Cleland McLaughlin, John B. Richardson, George Parker and Walter O. Boswell assisted in the dining room. All the ladies of the post were present.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker have moved into quarters No. 5, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill have taken No. 10, Lieutenant Glass No. 12. The first hop of the season was given and Lieutenant Lentz.

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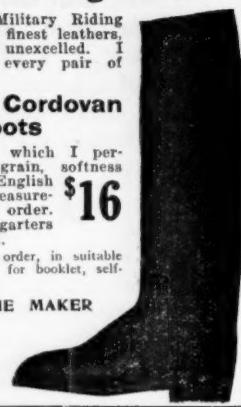
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Friday night in the post hop room. The 21st Infantry band supplied the music and the dance was well attended. Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz gave a supper in the hop room after the dance in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough. All the post people were present and many others from Portland, including Capt. and Mrs. Cleland McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Whitney, Miss Thurlow, Mrs. Margaret Waring, Mr. Gibson and Lieut. John C. Beatty, 2d F.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore gave a dinner before the hop Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Richardson had Sunday supper for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, sr., and Mrs. John C. Grady. Miss Margerie Page, who has been spending the summer and fall near Mt. Hood, Ore., returned to the post Monday.

On Columbus Day the 21st Infantry gave exhibition drills during the afternoon. At the different entrance gates members of the Red Cross Society stationed themselves with boxes for voluntary contributions from the many visitors from Portland and Vancouver. The band gave a concert, the second battalion performed the Butts Manual, and this was followed by a machine-gun drill and parade by the first battalion.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 22, 1914.

Headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 29th Inf., returned Oct. 18 from brigade maneuvers in northern New York. The battalion marched from Plattsburgh to Albany, where it took boat for New York. A very successful time is reported. The weather conditions in general were good. The only casualty was the death of 1st Sergt. Frank Youngs, Co. H, much regretted by the company and battalion. Sergeant Youngs died on Sept. 19 at Plattsburgh Barracks, after an illness of two days. The artillery companies from Forts Hamilton and Totten who have been on duty during the summer left for their posts on Sunday and Monday. The regimental band gave a concert at the commanding general's on Wednesday night.

Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell from Washington visited the garrison last week. Also Lieut. J. R. Emory, jr., of Fort Niagara; Major and Mrs. William J. Pardee, of North Adams, and Lieut. William E. Larned, who spent part of the week at Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith's.

The Secretary of War visited Governors Island this week, arriving Monday morning, and was received with the customary salute. The Secretary lunched with the commanding general and made an inspection of the post. In the afternoon an informal reception was held to meet the officers of the garrison. Mrs. S. C. Mills and her daughters, the Misses Dorothy and Katherine Mills, have arrived in New York from Los Molinos, Hague-on-Lake George, where they have been resting and recuperating from illness. Mrs. Mills and daughters have taken an apartment at 92 Remsen street, Brooklyn, for the winter.

Mrs. B. G. Dupont and Miss Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., were guests last week of Mrs. William M. Black. Mrs. Follett Bradley, with her infant daughter, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Bradley. Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan spent Monday night as guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith on their way to Washington from their summer home at Lake Placid, Adirondacks. Miss Biddle and Miss Margaret Barrette were guests on Monday and Tuesday of Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal. Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes are the recipients of congratulations upon the birth of a son on Sunday, Oct. 18.

The Governors Island Baseball Club closed a successful season by playing their last game on the 18th against St. John's baseball team. By bunching their hits in the fifth inning and scoring six runs the St. John's baseball team defeated the Governors Island junior baseball team to the tune of 6 to 5. The feature of the game was the pitching of Mallen for the visitors and Perrott for Governors Island. William (Babbit) Dalton, the youthful shortstop of the Governors Island team, has been doing some wonderful work at short and much is expected of him next season. Moore, Davey and Brendle, first, second and third, respectively, have done much to help the team win. Much credit must be given to Flaherty, McDonald and Pate, who by their great catches saved many a run from crossing the plate. Perrott pitched wonderful ball, and with the aid of Green, who caught most of the games, formed a winning combination. Manager T. McDonald and Capt. J. Green expressed their belief that next year the team will be unbeatable. The Governors Island club this year has played the strongest teams of New York and Staten Island in a series of forty-five games, of which they won thirty-three.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 17, 1914.

Capt. John W. Craig and Mrs. Craig were in the post this week. They are spending a month's leave with relatives of Mrs. Craig in San Antonio. Col. and Mrs. George Van Deusen gave a dinner on Monday, followed by a theater party, at the Majestic. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen, Captain Fasset and Lieutenant McIntosh. Miss Marguerite Heard, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard, left last week to re-enter the University of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Erhard Guenther had dinner Wednesday in honor of Capt. Charles J. Ferris, who leaves shortly for Honolulu. Other guests from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Myers and Capt. J. W. Kilbrett. Mrs. Frank R. Keefer left Saturday, to be one for several months visiting relatives in the East. Post society was well represented at the Menges tandem Saturday. Mrs. Brooke Payne entertained Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Read and Captain Barber. Mrs. C. S. Cox had with her Mrs. Walter L. Clarke, Mrs. Michel, Mrs. William H. Hay.

Capt. William S. Wells and Lieutenants Partridge and O. B. Johnson came up Thursday from the Leon Springs maneuver reservation. Lieut. John W. Mecham leaves this week for his new station, Fort Bliss. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby and Col. and Mrs. William H. Hay. Lieut. R. E. McQuillin, who was in the post for a few days last week, left Wednesday for his station, San Fordyce. Lieut. W. H. Hobson, from Laredo, is here on a short leave. Capt. R. S. Welsh and Capt. Fox Conner are spending the week-end on the post.

Lieuts. E. L. Zane and E. V. Heidt and wife motored up from Laredo on Saturday to spend the week-end with friends

here. Capt. W. R. Taylor has returned from the target competition at Fort Riley. Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, who have been spending the summer in New York and Kansas City, returned to the staff post on Friday. While in New York Col. and Mrs. Scott visited their daughter, Mrs. Catts, at West Point.

Miss Octavia Bullis, after a few days' sojourn in the country, returned home Thursday. Mrs. James Parker, who spent the summer at Fishers Island, returned to the post Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. W. N. Michel entertained informally at cards on Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Roberts and Major Cotter. Lieut. Terry de la M. Allen is up from Eagle Pass in attendance on court trial.

Lieut. J. B. Johnson returned from target competition at Fort Riley on Tuesday and left at once for Brownsville. Lieut. R. C. Brady, from Texas City, was the guest of Lieut. Oscar Foley this week. Lieut. J. P. Adams is here on a short leave. Lieut. Charles J. Browne is sick in quarters a few days since his nose fell with him in jumping a hurdle.

Major Samuel A. Kephart is up from Brownsville on a short leave. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Graham are visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Barton W. Perry for a few days before going to Captain Graham's station, Texas City. Mrs. Cox, of San Antonio, had dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel Sunday night for Major and Mrs. Clarke, Major Cotter and Captain Fasset.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster and sons left for Washington Wednesday to join Major Lyster. Just before leaving Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave an informal tea as a farewell party, when Mrs. James M. Williams poured tea and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham served an ice. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker have returned from a ten days' visit to New York city. Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus gave an auction party on Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Robinson and for Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. George P. Hawes has returned from a two weeks' stay in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. William C. Koenig is spending several weeks with friends in Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. James Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Mrs. Robinson, guest of her sister, Mrs. H. L. Pettus, returned to her home in Mobile Thursday. Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright is home again after spending several weeks in New York. Mrs. Philip S. Gage gave an auction party Friday for Miss Mendell, Mesdames James Totten, Clifton C. Carter, Henry C. Pillsbury, Thomas T. Knox, Claude E. Brigham, Bradley and Toll. Prizes were won by Miss Mendell and Mrs. Bradley. Major James M. Williams has gone to North Carolina for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Le Vert Coleman have returned to the post after an absence of six weeks. Mrs. Robert E. Callan is staying with friends in Washington while Major Callan is at Yorktown.

Seven companies, with the band, left here for Yorktown on Tuesday and will stay there for two weeks for military maneuvers.

R. E. Wilson, a master gunner connected with the non-commissioned staff here, fell from the top of Battery Parrot to the granolithic walk along the big batteries last week and received injuries which resulted in his death. When picked up he was unconscious. He was hurried to the post hospital, where the surgeons found he was suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries. He is survived by a widow and two small children.

Many of the post people went to Yorktown to-day on the Government tug to witness the celebration of the 103d anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington. Nine hundred soldiers, led by the Fort Monroe band, will be in the parade. The guests will be entertained at Nelson, the home of the Revolutionary governor, who forfeited and gave up his entire fortune to the cause of freedom.

In one of the most spirited bowling contests of the early season last night on the peninsula alley the pinmen of Phoebeus defeated the bowlers of Fort Monroe by 1394 to 1336.

Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., is in Hampton, where he came to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Mr. H. L. Schmelz.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 17, 1914.

Battery D, 5th Field Art., will leave Friday for its new station at Fort Sill, Okla. Among those who will leave at that time are Capt. and Mrs. George R. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Perkins and Lieutenant Wyeth. Mrs. William J. Lutz and son, Samuel, will leave Tuesday evening for Lafayette, Ind., on a visit of several weeks. Mrs. E. S. Hayes entertained Friday on a visit at matinée party. Master Willard Farnum, of Minneapolis, is a week-end guest of Mrs. James A. Lynch.

Mrs. A. A. Augur and her daughter, Miss Katherine Augur, who have been visiting Mrs. Robert B. Hewitt, left last evening for Cincinnati on a visit. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, who are visiting here from the East, accompanied by Mrs. Arthur Johnson, are spending several days at St. Peter, Minn. Lieut. William H. Hobson arrived to-day to visit his wife, who is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Bingham, Laurel avenue, St. Paul.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BUNKER.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19, 1914, a son to Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CASADAY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. G. H. Casaday, dental surgeon, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2, 1914, a daughter, Blanche Joie.

CHILD.—Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1914, a son, Gerald Frank Child, to Mrs. Warren G. Child, wife of Lieutenant Child, U.S.N.

COOK.—Born at the Department Hospital, in Manila, Sept. 7, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. G. W. Cook, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

HAGGART.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. Robert S. Haggart, U.S.N., Oct. 17, 1914, a daughter, Adele Turner Haggart.

KIRTLAND.—Born at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 11, 1914, to Capt. Roy C. Kirtland, U.S.A., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Kirtland a daughter, Helen Fauntleroy.

NOYES.—Born at Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1914, to Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes, U.S.A., a son, Charles Hayes Noyes.

PETTIS.—Born at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1914, a daughter, Elizabeth Pettis, to Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Pettis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

RANDOL.—Born at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1914, a daughter, Lucy Lee Randol, to Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall G. Randol, U.S.A.

SPILMAN.—Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Oct. 17, 1914, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Spilman, U.S.N., a son, John Armistead, Jr.

MARRIED.

BRUECKEL-FLUHR.—At New York city, Oct. 22, 1914, Mr. Lee D. Brueckel and Miss Ruth L. Fluhr, niece of Lieut. and Mrs. David Lyons, U.S.N.

CRUTCHFIELD-JACK.—At Lake Geneva, Ill., Oct. 5, 1914, Ensign James A. Crutchfield, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Jack.

EMMET-HEPBURN.—At Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 17, 1914, Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N., and Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn.

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McCORD—CHRISTIAN.—At Denver, Colo., Oct. 14, 1914, Ensign Charles G. McCord, U.S.N., and Miss Florence M. Christian.

MOHUN—READ.—At Roanoke, Va., Oct. 7, 1914, Paymr. Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., and Miss Nonie Read.

OLIVER—CURTAIN.—At Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14, 1914, Miss Marie Curtain, of Kansas City, to Mr. Maynard Oliver, brother of the wife of Lieut. James W. Peyton, 13th U.S. Inf.

SPILLER—ALVORD.—At Fort Washington, Md., Oct. 10, 1914, Lieut. O. L. Spiller, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Alvord, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, U.S.A.

STOVER—EDWARDS.—At Guam, July 29, 1914, Lieut. Roy LeC. Stover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frances Ferrier Edwards, of Vallejo, Cal.

WEST—ELWOOD.—At Paterson, N.J., Oct. 1, 1914, Col. Frank West, U.S.A., and Miss Fannie Broomehall Elwood.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—Died at New York city, Oct. 21, 1914, Mr. Robert Arthur, brother of Col. William H. Arthur, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

BINGHAM.—Died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, 1914, Rev. Joel Foote Bingham, father of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A.

COOKE.—Died at New York, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1914, Mr. Henry D. Cooke, father of Lieut. Henry D. Cooke, Jr., U.S.N., and brother of Col. G. F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired, and of Capt. E. H. Cooke, 2d U.S. Inf.

FREEMAN.—Died near Cardinal, Va., Oct. 10, 1914, Mr. Joseph Freeman, father of Major S. D. Freeman, U.S.A., aged eighty-nine years.

LAWTON.—Died at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23, 1914, Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, U.S.A., retired.

NASH.—Died at Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 11, 1914, Mr. Thomas E. Nash, father of Ensign T. Lewis Nash, U.S.N.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1914, Dr. George B. Reynolds, father of Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, 5th U.S. Field Art.

SCHMELZ.—Died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 13, 1914, Mr. Henry L. Schmelz, father-in-law of Capt. Robert F. Tate, 15th U.S. Cav.

SHAMER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1914, George Preston Shamer, Jr., son of P.A. Paymr. George P. Shamer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ethel Louise Nichols Shamer, aged five years.

SIMMONS.—Died at Fairfield, N.C., on Oct. 15, 1914, Dr. P. H. Simmons, father of Capt. B. T. Simmons, 17th U.S. Inf.

WALKER.—Died at Fort Casey, Wash., Oct. 12, 1914, John Stuart Walker, infant son of 1st Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C., and Mrs. Walker, aged four and one-half months.

WATROUS.—Died in New York city, Oct. 19, 1914, in the ninetieth year of her age, Mrs. Ruth Wilson Watrous, grandmother of Lieut. Livingston Watrous, 25th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The Rev. Michael A. Sullivan, chaplain, 1st Inf., C.N.G., having invited the regiment to attend divine service at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Hartford, it will assemble at the state armory, Hartford, on Sunday evening, Oct. 25, 1914, in full dress uniform at 6:40. The companies will form as a battalion, under the command of Major McMahon.

The Defenders Association of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., will hold an attractive entertainment and dance in the armory hall at 168th street, near Broadway, New York city, on Monday night, Oct. 26. There will be moving pictures, songs and dances, and the tickets of admission will be twenty-five cents. The strength of the active regiment on Sept. 30 was 822 officers and men, a net gain of sixteen since the previous six months. The regiment will be reviewed on the night of Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief O.O. Division.

The details of an important new scheme of instruction for officers of the N.G.N.Y., which has been approved by the War Department, will be found on page 231 of this issue.

Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, recently appointed in the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., from the 1st Cavalry, has passed the examining board. First Lieut. Leonard B. Smith, of Battery E, has been advanced to captain. Colonel Rogers has returned from a successful hunting and fishing trip in Canada.

A review of the 12th N.Y. Colonel Wadsworth, will be held in the armory on Tuesday night, Nov. 10, with Major General O'Ryan as reviewing officer. The regiment on this occasion will parade in field service uniform, with packs, blankets, etc., and it will be an interesting innovation.

Pvt. William M. Morgan, of Co. H, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., who completed fifty years of continuous service on Oct. 10, 1914, was honored by a dinner that evening given by his comrades, and at its conclusion he received a brevet commission as second lieutenant. His company also presented him with a life-size bronze bust of himself in uniform. Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk with appropriate remarks handed Private Morgan the Governor's commission making him brevet second lieutenant. Lieutenant Morgan suitably responded. Colonel Appleton, because of illness, could not attend the dinner, but sent a letter praising Morgan. Capt. George E. Baldwin, of Co. H, was toastmaster, and the speakers included Lieutenant Colonel Fisk, Major Robert McLean, ex-Capt. James L. Price, ex-Capt. Andrew Mills, ex-Capt. James W. Wotherspoon, ex-Capt. Louis J. Joseph, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, and Major Charles E. Lydecker. On Monday evening, Oct. 19, Cos. D and H, under Capt. Robert Mazet, further honored Lieutenant Morgan with a review in the armory. He had a staff composed of old members of the regiment, and was received by a guard of honor on entering the armory.

At the annual meeting of the Rifle Club of the 71st N.Y., held recently, the following officers were elected: Captain Eben, president; Captain Vogel, first vice-president; Lieutenant Buckley, second vice-president; Lieutenant Palmer, secretary; Sergeant Comstock, assistant secretary. Matches will be shot every Friday night throughout the season on the armory ranges. The winners in the first match, shot October 16, were: Sharpshooter's and expert's match—Capt. James Eben, 71 points; novice match—Pvt. J. Bianchi, 74 points.

At the annual meeting of the Military Athletic League of New York, Oct. 17, 1914, Col. F. H. Norton, 23d

N. B. Thurston, O.O., S.N.Y., and acting colonel of the 13th Regiment, treasurer.

Col. Ernest E. Jannicky, 47th N.Y., will hold a review at the armory Thanksgiving Eve (Nov. 25). Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, will take the review. Lieut. George A. Pink, battalion quartermaster and commissary, has resigned. He was commissioned from civil life less than six months ago.

Second Lieut. Frank M. Foote, Co. A, 23d N.Y., has been appointed first lieutenant, vice Congdon, commissioned captain.

1ST AND 2D BRIGADES, N.Y., SHOW GAINS.

A net gain of eighty-five in aggregate strength is shown by the 1st Brigade, N.Y., Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, in the semi-annual returns for Sept. 30, 1914. The strength on Sept. 30 of the four regiments composing the brigade is 3,478 officers and men, against 3,402 on March 31 last. If the 111 departmental officers and enlisted men are added to the brigade, its strength is 3,589. There is a net gain in one year in the brigade of 3 officers and 297 men. The following table shows the strength and losses of the several regiments composing the brigade during the past six months:

	Strength, Sept. 30.	Strength, March 31.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
7th Infantry	976	980	—	4
12th Infantry	885	866	19	—
69th Infantry	752	686	66	—
71st Infantry	865	870	—	5
	3,478	3,402	85	9
Attached	111	105	6	—
	3,589	3,507	91	—

The largest gain is in the 69th Regiment.

The semi-annual returns of the 2d Brigade, N.Y., for Sept. 30, 1914, show a net gain of 146. The 47th and 14th Regiments divided the honors with net gains of seventy-two and seventy, respectively, while the 23d shows a net gain of four members.

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

Battalion drills in the 69th N.Y. during the present week have been held outdoors at the public ground known as "The Farm," at the foot of East Twenty-second street. The drills from Oct. 26 to 31 will be held at the same place. The innovation of night drills outdoors was a good one, and was due to the fact that the drill hall is occupied for two weeks by the annual business show. The board of instruction of the regiment consists of Major John P. Everett, Capt. T. J. Moynihan and Lieut. T. Higgins. The board to examine non-coms. is composed of Lieut. J. G. Fogarty, W. H. Patton and A. J. Tarpey. Small-arms practice is being conducted by every company in the armory range, and schools for commissioned and non-commissioned officers are held. Instr. Sgt. W. J. Riley, U.S.A., assists at the non-coms. school.

An athletic club is being organized by Lieut. J. J. Egan, of Co. I, which includes a baseball team. The latter will be glad to cross bats with other teams anxious for a good game.

COLORADO.

Referring to the arrival of officers of the U.S. Army as inspector-instructors of the Colorado National Guard, a bulletin from the A.G.O. says:

"Captain Shelley, the Cavalry I-I, reported Sept. 30. He has for the past five months been on duty near Ludlow, so is well acquainted with the conditions that confronted us last winter. We are very well pleased with the appearance of Captain Shelley, for the reason that he reminds us of our old friend Hunter B. At present he is at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., packing his furniture to move to Denver and will return here Oct. 15. The dope on Captain Shelley is all to the good. He was appointed a captain of Infantry from civil life in 1898, and became a lieutenant of Cavalry in 1901, and at the time of his detail was a captain in the 11th Cavalry. His place in that organization is taken by Captain Gaujot, lately of our Cavalry I-I. Captain Gaujot spent some little time inspecting our Cavalry while it was in the field last winter and is therefore familiar with conditions in the Trinidad field. Captain Bates, our Infantry I-I, is expected to report for duty some time this week. We feel well satisfied with his detail, as many of our officers met him while he was on duty at Fort Logan."

"Our Guard will have two of its officers candidates for the position of Commissioner of Safety of the city of Denver at the election to be held Oct. 16. They are Major George Borstadt, of the Commissary Department, and Lieut. John D. Seerie, of Co. A, 1st. Major Borstadt has been a member of our Guard for nearly thirty years, during much of which time he has been an officer. He has held prominent positions in the county administration in past years and will run well. Lieutenant Seerie has been an officer of our Guard but a few weeks. He is one of Denver's most prominent contractors and being young and full of energy will no doubt make a splendid race for the position to which he aspires."

CONNECTICUT.

Adjt. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, announces the drill and instruction periods as follows: (a) Armory training period, from Nov. 1 to April 30, inclusive, for theoretical and practical instruction in the various schools, and general work preparatory to field training; (b) field training period, from May 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, for the practical application of the principles taught during the armory training period, including rifle and pistol practice, extended order drills, tent pitching, camping, practice marches, combat exercises, and all field training which cannot be taught in the armory.

Weekly drills of instruction of not less than one and one-half hours' duration will be held from Nov. 1 to June 30 in each year. In case of inclement weather on a regular date of drill of any organization during the months of May or June, such organization may drill the required time in its armory. Detailed schedules of drills and instruction of progressive nature will be prepared, under the direction of The Adjutant General, by the inspector-instructors, U.S. Army.

Recruits upon enlisting will be assigned to competent instructors, and under the supervision of a lieutenant will be thoroughly instructed in the "school of the soldier" and "school of the squad" before they are allowed to take part in any company or troop drills. The time necessary for instructing recruits will in each individual case depend upon the recruit's ability. In the drilling of recruits the services of the U.S. Army sergeant-instructor, detailed with the regiment or other organization, will be utilized as far as it is possible to do so. Commanding officers will at once inspect all United States and state property issued to their organizations, and if necessary they will devote the first, or first and second drill nights in November to its cleaning and repair.

The commanding officer, Naval Militia, will order such drills as will be for the best instruction of the Naval Militia, equivalent in time to that prescribed for the land forces. In the event of an officer of the U.S. Navy being detailed for duty with the Naval Militia of this state, the C.O., Naval Militia, will follow the instruction prescribed by him.

IDAHO.

Adjt. Gen. L. V. Patch, of Idaho, announces a program of drill and instruction, divided as follows: (a) Armory training season, Nov. 1 to April 30, to include practical and theoretical instruction in the various schools and armory drills, and in general all work preparatory to field training; (b) field training season, May 1 to Oct. 31, to include practical application of the principles taught in the armory training, involving practice marches, camps of instruction, care of men and animals in the field, preparation of food, camp sanitation, reconnaissance, combat and field operations, service of security and information, terrain exercises, tactical walks, writing of field orders, range practice, etc.

"It is recognized," says General Patch, "that no sharp line can be drawn between the armory training season and the field training season, but the main principle involved in (a) is the perfecting of the troops in the theoretical work and the mechanism of drill, while (b), involves the application of these principles to field conditions."

With a view to establish uniformity of training in all companies detailed schedules of armory drill and instruction in-

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volving a progressive scheme for the armory training season are indicated in the order.

Company I, at Payette, under command of Captain Shaw, made arrangements for a state competition of rifle teams. A cup was offered to the team making the best score, and a gold medal was offered by Adjt. Gen. L. V. Patch to the man making the best individual score. A team consisting of Lieut. E. F. Prater, Sergt. Nicolas Wenzel and Corp. Fred Sizer, of Co. D, under the supervision of Lieut. C. H. Krenzel, won the cup, their score being 57 points higher than the next highest score. Lieutenant Prater won the gold medal with a score of 229 out of a possible 250, and Sergeant Wenzel won second place.

The team shooting was at 300, 500 and 600 yards. The total aggregate scores of the different teams were: Co. D, of Twin Falls, winner, with a total point of 673; Co. B, second, 616; Co. M, third, 610; Co. H, fourth, 599; Co. G, fifth, 598; Co. L, sixth, 594; Co. I, not firing at all.

Lieut. A. F. Dannemiller, U.S.A., has prepared a splendid program of instruction for the winter's work, both in school work and drill and instruction, and it is urgently requested that everyone concerned read them carefully, then study them and then do his utmost in carrying them out.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 2d Infantry, Pa. N.G., is planning a three weeks' trip to the San Francisco Exposition. The event will also celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization. According to the plans eight days of the three weeks will be spent in camp on the Presidio at San Francisco. For the eight days spent in camp the officers and men will receive state pay. The trip from Philadelphia to San Francisco will take six days, with stops at the many points of interest through the picturesque Southwest. Stops will be made at Chicago, Kansas City, Albuquerque, Grand Canyon, Pasadena and Los Angeles. The return trip will take approximately the same time, and will be through a portion of the United States most

celebrated for its scenic attractions. The additional expenses incidental to the trip will be borne by the regiment and by the men themselves. Saving clubs have been organized and the men are beginning to save for the trip.

Company E, 1st Inf., won the six-man Team Match, open to the regiment at the 1st Brigade rifle range on Oct. 10. It won by 13 points, its score being 268 against 255 by Co. M, its nearest competitor. Co. C made 227, and Co. G 224. The Individual Match for the National Rifle Association of America medal, shot the same day, was won by Private Tilton, Co. E, making a possible score at the 500-yard range.

The conditions for the six-man Match called for six officers and men from each company, to fire five shots at 200 yards, kneeling, and five shots at the 500-yard range, prone—trophies to the three leading teams, and to be won three times for final ownership. The interest centered around Co. E, which won the match for the third and last time.

MICHIGAN.

Brig. Gen. John P. Kirk, Chief of Staff, Michigan National Guard, announces that weekly drills will commence Nov. 1, 1914, and continue to and include May 31, 1915. The following course of instruction is prescribed and will be observed by all Infantry companies: 1, Military courtesy and soldierly bearing; 2, nomenclature, care and preservation of the rifle; 3, school of the soldier; 4, school of the squad; 5, school of the company, close and extended order; 6, bugle, whistle, arm and flag signal; 7, guard duty; 8, patrolling; 9, advance and rear guards; 10, outpost; 11, company in attack and defense; 12, sighting, position and aiming drills; 13, gallery practice; 14, bayonet exercise and bayonet combat; 15, personal sanitation and hygiene.

These exercises will be taken up in the order named, except No. 14. Fifteen minutes will be devoted each drill night to No. 14 exercise. During the time devoted to Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 advantage will be taken of weather for outside work. There should be at least two men proficient in signaling in



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. A.—Nothing has been done with the bill, H.R. 17311, introduced last June, to make a uniform system for the award of medals of honor and to add to the pay of enlisted men who receive such medals \$2 per month. In the Senate a bill, S. 4282, to create a medal of honor honor roll, and pay each holder of a medal of honor \$10 a month for life, was favorably reported last July.

L. W. H.—Regarding Government service opportunities, address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

F. C.—Statistics are not available as to number and casualties among naturalized English, French, Germans or Austrians in the Union Army during our Civil War.

B. K.—If you can give us the name of the gunboat raised from the lake in the Philippines in 1900, we may be able to trace her history for you.

NAVY.—The proper title of the officer at the head of the Marine Corps is major general commandant. The Act of March 3, 1899, Sec. 18, provides for one "brigadier general commandant for the Marine Corps," and under the head of Marine Corps, Act of May 13, 1908, is provided "one major general commandant in lieu of the present brigadier general commandant."

ORDNANCE.—It is the policy of the Ordnance Department not to publish the list of eligibles for ordnance sergeants.

E. A. M. asks: Enlisted for seven years, wish to be discharged within three years and serve four years in the reserves. Can I do this, and will I receive transportation to the place of my enlistment? Answer: No.

R. R.—Your questions should all go through the channel to the Q.M. General.

A. M. O.—Since the passage of the law about two years ago, vacancies in the Marine Corps have all been filled by appointment of Naval Academy graduates and there have been no more civilian examinations.

OLD SOLDIER.—Address the Auditor for the Army regarding your claim for pay of twenty per cent. for service in Hawaii from 1908-1912.

C. B.—Address the Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D.C., regarding date of next Civil Service examination and conditions under which a soldier could take it.

T. M. asks: I consented, in writing, to trial by summary court. My pay is \$53 per month. Can summary court legally sentence me to pay a fine of \$15 per month for four months or longer? Answer: Yes; provided this does not exceed the limitation set in the manual for the particular offense, which you do not name. See Manual for Courts-martial.

A. D.—As to when you are likely to get your appointment as sergeant-major, Q.M. Corps, apply through the channel.

H. R. S.—Enlisted men of Marine Corps are retired according to Army Regulations No. 134. Service in Vera Cruz does not count as double. See A.R. 134 for full particulars.

J. L. S. asks: Was double time allowed at any time en route to or from the Philippines? Answer: No.

H. L. B., Jr. asks: (1) What is the usual time each year that the examinations for second lieutenant are held? (2) When was the last one held? (3) When will the next one be held? (4) What is meant by "is less than 20/40 in either eye" in Par. 6, G.O. No. 53? Answer: (1) After assignment of West Point graduates in June the remaining vacancies are thrown open to enlisted men who may apply and then to civilians. (2) This year there were no vacancies for either enlisted men or civilians. (3) As to the prospects next year see editorial paragraph elsewhere. (4) This is a measure of acuity of vision. Step into your local optician's and he will show you by the card.

D. D.—The 26th U.S. Vols. arrived in the Philippines Oct. 24, 1899; left March 9, 1901.

G. A. H.—See A.R. 134 as to what service counts double toward retirement. Service during the Spanish War does not count double unless in the war zone; that is, service in the United States did not count double.

M. J. C. asks: In regard to a bill which I have read in your paper and which the U.S. Senate on March 28 passed in regard to citizenship money for enlisted men in the Navy. I am in the Navy, and have been for sixteen years, having served my apprenticeship, etc., being only fifteen years old when I first entered the Service; but I am unable to prove that I am a citizen, as I have no kin of any description. Now if the bill has passed, why have we not heard of it? I have been checked my back pay, amounting to \$132, so am rather anxious. Answer: Apply for relief under the last Naval Appropriation bill. State your case through the channel.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Regarding poor prospects for appointments from civil life, see editorial paragraph on another page.

FOREIGN TOUR.—There is no prospect of a reduction of the foreign tour to two years. See editorial paragraph on another page.

CADUCEUS.—The caduceus is the wand of the Greek god Hermes. According to Greek mythology Hermes had many accomplishments, one of which was the prevention of disease, and Surgeon Meyer brought about the adoption of his wand in 1856 as the emblem of the Medical Department of the Army. The staff in the emblem represents authority; the serpents, which twine around it, wisdom; and the wings, promptness. Several of the European armies use the same emblem.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 17, 1914.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department, at San Antonio, arrived the first of the week on duty connected with the maneuvers which it was planned to hold at this point, all the troops of the department to take part, but on orders from Washington the plan was given up for the concentration here and instead the tactical inspection will be held during the month at the different points where troops are stationed in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. After an inspection here General Bliss will go West through New Mexico and Arizona and also visit Douglas, Ariz., where fighting between the Mexican factions is now in progress.

Mrs. Wilson T. Davidson, wife of Major Davidson, M.C., leaves Monday for her home in Belton, Texas, to visit her parents until Major P. H. Andrews, M.C., relieves Major Davidson, who will then join his wife and go on to their new station at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Major W. P. Johnston, promoted through the detail of Major Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., on duty with the Illinois N.G., will take command of the 2d Squadron, formerly commanded by Major McNamee.

Lieut. Robert L. Collins has returned from three months' leave spent in New Hampshire. Mrs. Kenneth Oliver gave an informal supper at Concha's Spanish Restaurant, in the city, Tuesday, and after the affair the party attended the dance of the 15th Cavalry at the post hall. In the party were Mesdames W. S. Tilton, Josephine Nations Morin, Capt. Martin L. Crimmins and Edward Tinker, Capt., and Mrs. A. O. Seaman gave a supper Sunday complimentary to Col. John S. Park and his daughter, Miss Genevieve Parke, at the Country Club. Major and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth gave an informal gathering at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, last week, complimentary to Gen. John J. Pershing and as a farewell to Capt. A. C. Knowles, who left the same evening for station in the Hawaiian Islands. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Casper H. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins.

Mrs. Margaret Rowley entertained at dinner at the Valley Inn on Wednesday for Mrs. Lillian Corcoran, Capt. Clyfford Game, Lieut. George M. Russell and J. Maurice O'Bar. The regimental band of the 20th Infantry played for the dancing program at the Country Club Wednesday. Mrs. Michael M. McNamee gave a Dutch supper Tuesday, after the hop, for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa, Mrs. S. W. Daniels, Miss Ruth Augur, Capt. W. E. Graham and William H. F. Judd.

The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry were hosts of the weekly hop on Tuesday evening. The guests were presented by the regimental adjutant, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, and in the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Mrs. Hickok. The regimental orchestra furnished the dance music. Lieut. Max W. Sullivan, 16th Inf., recently transferred to the Philippines, left this week for San Francisco, where he will visit friends, with Mrs. Sullivan, until the sailing of the November transport. Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen, wife of Lieutenant Nulsen, 16th Inf., will arrive next week from San Francisco to join her husband.

Two troops of the 13th Cavalry were hurried to Douglas, Ariz., the early part of the week to strengthen the guard of United States troops at that point on account of the trouble with Governor Maytorena's troops and those of General Hill at that point.

Mrs. W. S. Tilton and Mrs. Kenneth Oliver gave a bridge party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, wife of Major Schley, 20th Inf., formerly stationed here. Mrs. S. H. Worrell won first prize, the second falling to Mrs. O. H. Baum and the consolation to Mrs. John F. Franklin. Sixteen guests were present. Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson at the Paso del Norte Hotel Thursday for Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, Major and Mrs. W. E. Davidson, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. S. H. Lincoln and Col. E. J. Greble.

Mrs. Teresa Dean, of New York city, who has spent several months at the post with her son, Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., left last week for her home. The Misses Dorothy and Edith Morgan, daughters of Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., gave a dinner party last Tuesday, preceding the hop. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Morgan, the Misses Grace Wing and Virginia Semple and Lieuts. T. H. Rees, Theodore Barnes, Jr., J. Brannan and B. K. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burges on Wednesday gave a dinner at the Hervey House complimentary to Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, who leave soon for the East, and for Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Leavell, Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart and R. F. Burges. Lieut. T. N. Gimperling, 6th Inf., with a detachment of thirty men of his regiment who are expert mountain climbers, assisted in the hunt through the Organ Mountains of New Mexico this week for the son of Horace Stevens, of El Paso, a prominent citizen of the city, which resulted in Pvt. T. Dickinson, of the 6th, finding the body behind a huge boulder, where the unfortunate young man had fallen and slid down the mountain side five days before and was instantly killed by a discharge from his rifle which went through his head. With his young wife, Horace Stevens, Jr., had gone to the spot last Saturday and after camping out all night had started out on Sunday morning to hunt, leaving his wife sitting in their automobile. He did not return and the next morning the young wife, who had waited in the machine through the night hours, returned and after the alarm and a large party went to search for him.

EIGHTH BRIGADE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 14, 1914.

There was a military tournament held at El Paso, Texas, on Oct. 8, 9 and 10, under the auspices of the 8th Infantry Brigade, U.S. Army, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding, which was one of the most spectacular events ever held in this section of the country. The entire command marched through the principal streets and passed in review before General Pershing, his staff and the city officials, and from that moment there was not a hitch in the program. Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., Capt. Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., and Lieut. William W. Gordon, Cav., aid., constituted the committee in charge. All officers and troops participating deserve high praise for the excellence of the program and for the way in which it was carried out.

The troops represented were the 6th, 16th and 20th Infantry, the 13th and 15th Cavalry, the 6th Field Artillery and Co. I, Signal Corps. Twenty-five prize cups and \$1,500 in cash, donated by the citizens of El Paso, were competed for. There were 200 entries in each regiment for the individual events. The 6th Infantry won most of the organization prizes, including the baseball championship. The best all round athlete was Sergeant Lewis, Co. L, 20th Inf.

The five-mile hike for Infantry in heavy marching order was won by Co. I, 6th Inf., Lieutenant Gimperling, commanding, time, 55 min. 14 sec.; Capt. Allen J. Greer, Co. F, 16th Inf., second, 55 min. 18 sec. Co. A, 16th Inf., Captain Knowles, Co. L, 20th Inf., Lieutenant Nelly, and Co. C, 6th Inf., Captain Pearce, gave special exhibition drills that were almost perfect, while Captain Lear's Troop I, Lieutenant Graham's Troop D and Lieutenant Cramer's Troop B, 15th Cav., displayed a high degree of training. The Artillery gave splendid exhibitions, a daring feature being a jump from a ramp three feet high, with the sections at extended gallop.

The horsemanship was excellent. The first prize in the officers' class was won by Col. Edwin St. J. Greble's horse, by Lieutenant Sands, 6th F.A., with Captain Williams, 13th Cav., second, and Lieutenant Collins, a.d.c., on Captain Dean's horse, third. In the enlisted men's class the first place was won by Sergeant Dunne, Troop K, 13th Cav., with Corporal Conjer, Troop K, 15th Cav., second.

The polo game between the 8th Infantry Brigade and a mixed team from the Artillery and Cavalry ended the tournament. It was won by the latter team by a score of 2½ to 2. General Pershing, Lieutenant Collins, Simpson and McCunniff played on the regular brigade team, with Captain Pearce, Lieutenant Gordon and Grubbs as alternates. The mixed team was made up of Lieutenant Sands, Russell, Bailey, Martin and Maul.

The tournament proper was brought to a close by a grand patriotic concert with a mixed chorus of 400 men and women, supported by the massed military bands. The credit for its



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success must be given Captain Wolfe, 16th Inf., and Mr. James G. McNary, of El Paso.

An editorial referring to the tournament published in the El Paso Herald of Oct. 9 says: "Exquisite courtesy and tireless care for the comfort and pleasure of their guests marked the demeanor of the soldiers at Washington Park. This is as true of the private soldier and the non-commissioned officers as of the officers of high or low degree. It is as true of the average trooper or Infantryman or Artilleryman as it is of the distinguished general of brigade or regimental commanders. Each man in Army uniform at the park makes it his special, personal and particular end in life to see that every man, woman and child is met with prompt and delicate courtesy and made to feel perfectly at home as the guest of the 8th Brigade. The people of the Southwest cannot too strongly or too enthusiastically express their admiration and appreciation of the men who wear Uncle Sam's uniform."

The El Paso Morning Times, Oct. 11, says: "The tournament established a record for high attendance. It is estimated 30,000 persons journeyed to Washington Park. El Pasoans now have a clearer idea than ever before of the organization, work and efficiency of the Army. Thanks to General Pershing, the drills and functions of all branches of the military are now clearly outlined in the minds of thousands of El Pasoans."

The thought of the affair originated with General Pershing, and he was ably assisted by the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of the city and his large force of officers and men. The affair was extensively advertised by the Chamber of Commerce and the newspapers of the city and brought hundreds of visitors from the surrounding country.

Col. H. J. Slocum, commanding the 13th Cavalry, whose team made the highest percentage in mounted events at the tournament, wrote from Columbus, N.M., on Oct. 18 to General Pershing as follows:

"For and in behalf of the 13th Cavalry, I desire to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for all courtesies extended to the regimental team which took part in the recent happy tournament at El Paso. I am informed by the officers who were on duty with the team that the troops at El Paso did everything to make their visit agreeable. Beginning Nov. 1 the 13th Cavalry will take up the general question of athletic sports, polo, baseball, football, basketball, etc., and later during the winter will be prepared to compete with any teams in these sports."

PORLTAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Oct. 18, 1914.

The quartermaster steamers have transported the 50th Company from McKinley to Fort Levett for duty. During the summer the company conducted daily drills at Levett, but returned to McKinley every afternoon. Particularly hard is it for the company to leave their McKinley barracks just at present, as they had already begun extensive decorations for the fifty-second annual celebration on Thanksgiving, to be the most elaborate entertainment given in the harbor during the year. Hoping to have their new home in readiness by Thanksgiving, the 50th Company have gone to work in earnest and hope to entertain their 300 guests in handsome style at Fort Levett instead of McKinley.

Captain Bennett, Lieutenants Schudt and Armstrong, officers of the 50th Company, have moved to Fort Levett. Mrs. Bennett will remain at McKinley until their new quarters are put in good condition. Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok, Lieut. and Mrs. Frazier and Lieutenant Baird will soon leave for Fort Monroe, where the officers will attend school, and Mrs. Zollars left for Fort Strong Wednesday to settle her new home before joining Captain Zollars in Washington. Before leaving Mrs. Zollars had many entertainments given in her honor.

Miss Ethel Morse was the week-end guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, who gave a Welsh rabbit party after the movies on Sunday evening in her honor and for Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Captain Bennett and Lieutenant Schudt. Mrs. James Ruggles gave a bridge in honor of Mrs. Williford at the English tea rooms on Wednesday. Mrs. Zollars and Mrs. Williford captured the prizes. Playing were Messdames Todd, Moody, Cravens, Mrs. Williford, Zollars, Reeder and Mrs. Blood.

Mrs. Morse gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Morse and for Miss Bevans, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Armstrong, Rutherford and Seybold and Capt. and Mrs. Morse. Mrs. Moody had a table of bridge Monday afternoon at the Stroudwater tea house for Messdames Todd, Williford and Reeder. In honor of Mrs. Williford, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder had dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenants Schudt, Rutherford and Seybold.

Mrs. Avery, of Hudson, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles. Mrs. French has returned to Portland after a month spent at Douglas Hills, Me. Captain Ruggles, Lieutenants Strong and Meyer attended the World Series baseball games in Boston. A popular reception in honor of the "Short-timers" was given in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at McKinley Monday evening. Movies and refreshments were features. Mrs. Reeder had an informal lunch for Messdames Zollars, Ruggles and Williford Wednesday. "Merchants' week" in Portland, with its fine weather and its gala decorations, drew a large number of Army men to the city daily. Mrs. F. E. Williford returned to her Fort Wright home on Thursday, after a three weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Reeder.

The Fort McKinley football team played the University of New Hampshire to a scoreless tie a week ago, but were unfortunately defeated by Bates College this week at Lewiston. Lieutenant Meyer acted as referee on Saturday for a game between Bates and New Hampshire, in which the latter were easy winners. The game between the 37th Company and the 155th,

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of Williams, planned for Saturday, had to be postponed for a week.

Col. and Mrs. Blake, with the Misses Blake, will pass the next two months in the South. The annual Maine musical festival was held in Portland this week. At every performance of this wonderful feast of music could be seen a number of Army people. Mrs. B. T. Wheeler, of West street, gave a theater party, followed by refreshments at the English tea room, on Saturday afternoon for her daughter, Katherine. There were twenty guests. Russell Reeder, jr., attended from McKinley.

Mrs. Todd entertained with two tables of bridge Saturday, when Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Reeder captured the prizes. Playing were Mesdames Ruggles, Avery, Robb, Moody, Meyer, Reeder and Strong.

The Portland papers state that there is much dissatisfaction with the war game camp proposed for officers of the C.A.C., Maine Militia, to be held at Fort Williams Nov. 1 to 8, owing to the fact that of the forty-five officers of the C.A.C. only eighteen are eligible to attend the camp, according to the requirements laid down by the War Department.

Lieutenant Edwards is entertaining his brother, Mr. Edwards, of Bowdoin College, for the weekend. Russell Reeder, jr., was among the 300 boys entertained at the Portland Y.M.C.A. on Saturday morning. Mrs. L. E. Bennett had tea Friday for Mesdames Edwards, Strong, Hickok, Meyer and Robb.

Mrs. Charles P. Hemenway, of Clifton street, leaves Monday to attend the wedding of Lieutenant Frederick V. Hemenway, U.S.A., and Miss Catherine Campbell in New York. Portland was the former home of Lieutenant Hemenway, where he was very popular. He is now stationed at Madison Barracks. Mrs. Boorman has returned to New York after a month's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lucien Moody. Miss Mary Scott-Allen, who last winter instructed the McKinley garrison in dancing, invited her pupils to a dancing party at her home near Cape Cottage on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Edwards, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Morse. Capt. and Mrs. Howard Miller, from Fort Strong, have arrived at Fort Williams, where Captain Miller will assume the duties of Q.M.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Sept. 15, 1914.

The transport Thomas arrived in Manila Sept. 5, bringing Major and Mrs. C. J. Symmonds and two daughters, Chaplain and Mrs. T. Livingston, son and daughter, and Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Nelson and family to the 7th Cavalry. The Symmondses are at home with Col. C. H. Murray until the regiment is moved to Camp Stotsenburg. The Chaplain and his family are in No. 35, and Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson are staying at the Manhattan Hotel in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. N. K. Averill and family came Saturday on the Mongolia and are in No. 72. Captain Averill has been in the States on leave since April.

Mrs. E. J. Williams gave a five-table bridge party Wednesday. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Hoyle, Morey, Compton, Coulter and Faulkner. Mrs. Mitchell poured coffee; Mrs. Van Horn and Miss Elizabeth Crain assisted. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison had a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Casad, Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter, Lieutenant Seaman and his mother, Mrs. Seaman.

Col. C. H. Murray and his daughters gave a reception Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. C. J. Symmonds and Miss Symmonds, their house guests at present. All of the 7th Cavalry were invited and most all were present. Mrs. W. A. Shunk and Mrs. G. H. Sands served in the dining room, assisted by the Misses Sayre, Symmonds, Moffet and Livingston. Punch was served by Mrs. G. V. Henry. Music was furnished during the evening by the 7th Cavalry orchestra on the side porch.

Helen Carter and Adnah Chaffee both had birthdays last Friday and they gave a combination party at the club for all the garrison children, great and small. The orchestra played for dancing; ices, cookies and candies were served. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Morey entertained Colonel Murray and daughters and Major and Mrs. Symmonds and daughters at dinner Saturday. They are all old 12th Cavalry friends.

Major P. C. Harris, 13th Inf., has been relieved at Department Headquarters in Manila and is on duty as adjutant at Fort William McKinley. Dr. and Mrs. Cook are being congratulated on the arrival of a little daughter at the Department Hospital in Manila Sept. 7. Fort McKinley guests at Mrs. Casad's luncheon and linen shower for Miss Yates in Manila last Wednesday were Mesdames Shannon, Pegram, Carter and Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodder gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major Traub, Lieutenant Haskell, Smith and Mooney.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Mills are in Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler's quarters and taking care of the Chandler boys while their mother is in the Department Hospital in Manila with appendicitis. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Yates, Lieutenant Munnikhuyzen, Van Horn and Chandler. Miss Helen and Master Ted Moffet entertained the children of the garrison Friday afternoon with games, field sports and contests of all sorts. Those present were Kitty Berkeley, Anne Zell, Helen Carter, Frances and Alice Christian, Muriel Sievert, Dorothy and Virginia Kennington, Mary and Nathan Averill, Hughes and Charles Stodder, Joe Jeffries, Fred Cusack, Winchell and Charles Boice, Jimmy Williams, Renwick McIver, George and Paul Mitchell and Billy Gillmore. Besides these Miss Symmonds, Miss Ruth Livingston and Miss Elizabeth Crain were invited to assist.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Weaver had Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieutenant Haskell and Smith as guests at dinner Saturday. Lieutenant Seaman and his mother gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison, Miss Gottschalk and Captain Humphrey, from Caballo Island.

Virginia Morrison celebrated her eighth birthday last Saturday by inviting her friends in for a good time. Dr. and Mrs. Williams, from Camp Stotsenburg, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd for several days of last week. They returned home Thursday. Mrs. J. W. Riley left to-day for a visit to Batangas. From there she expects to go to Camp Stotsenburg. Mrs. T. W. Hollyday is visiting friends in Baguio.

Lieutenant Seaman and his mother spent the week-end at Corregidor. Mrs. Shepherd expects to leave Saturday for Camp Stotsenburg, where she will remain while the troops are encamped there. Capt. and Mrs. Morrison had an informal "double Canfield" party Wednesday evening for Lieutenant Seaman and his mother, Miss Gottschalk and Lieutenant Blakely.

Upon their arrival Chaplain and Mrs. Livingston and family were guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Faulkner. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson are staying with Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard since they came out to the post from Manila.

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 14, 1914.

Mrs. Allaire was bride and tiffin hostess Aug. 31 at the Manila Hotel in honor of Mrs. Harrison and for Mesdames Hoyle, Sleeper, Stafford, Clarke, Bartlett and Mackey. On Aug. 29 dinners were given at the Casino, in Fort William McKinley, by Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews and Capt. and Mrs. Halstead. Col. and Mrs. McIver gave a dinner Sept. 4. Colonel Hersey sailed Sept. 7 on the Mongolia to join Mrs. Hersey in the States. The officers of the Constabulary at Santa Lucia Barracks in the Walled City gave him a farewell dinner Sept. 5.

The transport Thomas arrived Sept. 5, just a month out from San Francisco. Nearly 900 troops and a large number in the cabins were brought by the vessel. The weather was very nasty all the way from Honolulu to Manila. Manila was completely paralyzed socially the first week of September. On account of the heavy rains telephones refused to work, street cars were out of business for two days and automobiles were on a strike. Almost the entire city except Intramuros was inundated and the historic Bridge of Spain was damaged until it is thought it will never be used again. The bridge sank fourteen inches.

Major and Mrs. Winn leave on the Thomas to-morrow for the homeland and will be much missed in our social life. Col. and Mrs. Sands were entertained at dinner Monday by Gen. and Mrs. Riggs. Major and Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Gallagher, arrivals on the last transport, have taken quarters in Military Plaza.

The date for the marriage of Miss Yates and Lieutenant Munnikhuyzen has been set for Oct. 10. Due to the ill health of Colonel Henningsen, he has been ordered to return to the United States. Mrs. Yates will accompany him. Mrs. Casad gave a shower tiffin in honor of Miss Yates on Wednesday, her other guests being Miss Knight, Mesdames Shannon, Pegram, Fuller, Carter and Hughes. Mrs. Edie was bride and luncheon hostess Thursday for Mesdames Christian, Pitt, Hughes, Bartlett, Allen, Saleby, Main and Johnson.

Colonel Erwin arrived from Camp Stotsenburg a few days ago and will be followed soon by Mrs. Erwin and Miss Henrietta Erwin, who will occupy quarters in Military Plaza. Col. and Mrs. Allaire entertained at dinner Sunday. The little Misses Harris, daughters of Major and Mrs. F. E. Harris, entertained a number of small friends at dinner Saturday. Governor General and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner Thursday and auction bridge was played. Their guests were Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major Hall, Colonel Benson, Major Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Main and Capt. and Mrs. Shearer.

Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon were hosts Sept. 5 at a "snipe supper" at which Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram, Lieut. and Mrs. Spring, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver and Lieutenants Prince and Lang were guests. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a farewell dinner and bridge Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, entertaining also Lieut. and Mrs. Lord, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills, Captains Chandler and Commissary. Major Allen Smith, P.S., returned from leave on the Thomas and has gone to his station in Mindanao. Major Hall was host Tuesday evening at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Mrs. and Mrs. Walker and for Major Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell. Major Harris, 13th Inf., has been detailed as administrative officer at Fort William McKinley, relieving Major Traub, who was detailed in the Constabulary.

Mrs. Van Horn had a bridge-luncheon Sept. 6. The Officers' Mess at Camp Stotsenburg gave a dinner-dance Saturday for those leaving on the Thomas. The "hop ball" had been newly painted and was a mass of feathered bamboo. Those honored by the occasion were Capt. and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. and Mrs. Saxon, Capt. and Mrs. Bigelow, Capt. and Mrs. Norwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Lieutenants Hicks, Hardy, Blunt and Gilbreath.

Mrs. Allaire was operated on successfully for appendicitis Saturday. First of the Artillery officers with rank of general to command in the Philippines is Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, ordered to take command of the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay. General Bailey is expected about Nov. 1. Among the passengers arriving on the Mongolia were Capt. N. K. Averill, Mrs. Averill and the children.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY FAREWELL DINNER.

The 13th Infantry gave a farewell dinner at the Fort William McKinley Officers' Club on Friday evening, Sept. 11, in honor of those of the regiment about to leave for home on the transport Thomas, sailing Sept. 15. Of the banquet the Manila Cablemen-American said: "Under the Stars and Stripes for which they had so nobly fought, with the regimental crest blazing at them, to the stirring music of their own band, the fighting 13th sat down, not one missing, to a splendid banquet. No finer spirit of corps, no more loyal allegiance to regimental traditions was ever shown in piping times of peace than the 13th Infantry proved by the way they responded to the idea of Major McAlexander to give this regimental dinner. To him must be given the credit of the starting of the plan and much of the success was due to his untiring efforts, but without the spirit which actuates the regiment as a whole it could never have arrived at the remarkable culmination."

"The hall was a fitting scene for the beautiful banquet. There were no gew-gaws, no fal-lals, just the military trophies appropriate to a 'fighting' corps. The silver loving cups, prizes for various athletic contests, adorned the table, with garlands of cadena laid on the cloth. The cup of the regiment, presented by the Satow Club of Buffalo for 'fortitude and bravery' in Cuba, was placed opposite Colonel McIver. Major McAlexander as toastmaster sat at one end near the band and near him was the 'choir,' led by Mrs. Carter and Captain Andrews, who led the singing of the regimental 'hymns' and led it well! The surprise and novelty of the evening was a real radio apparatus installed by Lieutenant Compton, who from time to time received messages for various officers which brought shouts of laughter. Some of the junior lieutenants got some pretty hot shot, but it was all taken in the best of good nature. A toast to 'the ladies' was responded to by Captain Stayer with a very happy discourse. Mrs. Crain answered to the toast 'The Gentlemen' with some very witty sayings. Captain Andrews spoke for 'The Regiment.' Colonel McIver made the farewell address to the departing officers in a few well chosen words, and Lieutenant Bailey responded. The closing speech was a short historical sketch by Major McAlexander, illustrated by stereopticon pictures of the prominent officers, including Sherman, Sheridan, Bates, MacArthur and many others.

"A pretty incident was the seating on Colonel McIver's right of Miss Gilman, sister of Captain Gilman, who died in the Cuban war; she is considered the special charge and guardian angel of the regiment, and has been with it since 1884. Her brother having served from 1872 to 1898 with the 13th, Miss Gilman holds the position of postmistress at Fort McKinley. After the singing of clever parodies of popular songs everyone stood for 'Auld Lang Syne.' Then the tables were removed for dancing.

"The officers honored by this delightful dinner were Colonel Finley, Major Winn, Lieutenants Savage, Walker, Ristine, Bailey, Thompson, Tarbutton, Hodges, Culvert, Dillman, Tol-

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ley, Rowe and Carlock. The others present were Col. and Mrs. McIver, Majors Dean, Harris, Captains Andrews, Holden, Shaffer, Stayer, Bugge, Charles, Crain, Faulkner, Halstead, Carter, Williams, Berry, Ross, Lieutenant Gillmore, Compton, Marshall, Brandt, Kaeppler, Lane, Fickel, Pritchett, Chilton, Arnold, Brunell, Shepard, Peyton, Cleary, Davies, Blauvelt, O'Brien and Gardner. The ladies were Miss Gilligan, Mesdames Winn, Ristine, Savage, Walker, Halstead, Shaffer, Lane, Brunzell, Arnold, Marshall, Compton, Gillmore, Cran, Faulkner, Brant, Harris, Williams, Berry, Andrews, Carter, Fickel, Pritchett, Blauvelt, Charles, Holden, Bailey, Tolley, and the Misses Locke and McIver. To Major McAlexander is due the thanks of those who were the guests of honor, and indeed every officer in the regiment, for the success and good feeling consequent upon such an effort."

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 17, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes gave a dinner Oct. 10 for Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane, Major H. G. Bishop and Major James W. Furlong and Col. Guy Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Welbourn had Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Culkin as dinner guests Saturday.

The rifle team of the Arizona National Guard defeated all the other teams in the two-day National Division Team Match which ended Oct. 10, winning from the Army team by 14 points. The standing of the different teams is as follows: Arizona, 3,514; U.S. Army, 3,500; Kansas, 3,472; Indiana, 3,423; K.S.A.C., 2,939. The team from Arizona defeated a mixed team, representing the white and colored troops of the Regular Army of both Cavalry and Infantry, among which were noted riflemen who had been on the teams at the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Inasmuch as Arizona has only one regiment, about 600 men, to pick a team from, the results obtained are regarded as remarkable. The divisional shoot closed the two weeks' competition on the Fort Riley range Saturday and broke camp.

Lieut. John R. Emory, 29th Inf., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George before returning to his regiment. Mrs. R. W. Walker and two children came Oct. 11 to join Captain Walker.

On account of the post polo field being in bad condition, due to rains, the usual polo match between Junction City and Fort Riley was played on the Junction City field Oct. 11. The game, a close one, was enjoyed by a large crowd from Fort Riley and Junction City. After the game both teams and a number of Fort Riley and town people were entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, in Junction City.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De Russy Hoyle had Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City, as supper guests Sunday. Mrs. C. B. McClellan is house guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. H. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder gave a dance Tuesday evening Oct. 13, to celebrate the birthday of Lieut. N. G. Finch and Lieutenant Magruder. Five and ten-cent presents were presented to the guests of honor, causing a great deal of merriment. Among the guests were Lieuts. and Mesdames B. T. Merchant, Hayden W. Wagner, J. A. Barry, H. D. Chamberlin, W. J. Scott, R. E. De Russy Hoyle, C. P. George, I. P. Swift, A. E. Wilbourn, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Harvey, Mrs. W. N. Hensley, Lieutenants Finch, Erwin, Winfree, Laird, Loran and Captain Foy.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant. Mrs. F. G. Turner gave a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. G. P. White and Col. Guy Carleton. Lieut. George B. Hunter left Oct. 14 to join his regiment on the border. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach came Oct. 15 to join Captain Rockenbach. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Mrs. Tyler R. Rivers and Lieut. E. L. Gruber.

Mrs. J. T. Kennedy gave a tea Friday for Mesdames G. P. White, J. A. Crane, H. R. Richmond, A. E. Wilbourn, R. M. Cheney, W. J. Scott and Mrs. Herman Erlenkotter. Lieut. R. E. De Russy Hoyle, who has been temporarily stationed here, left Oct. 15 to join his regiment on the border. Major C. D. Rhodes, Lieuts. I. P. Swift, A. E. Wilbourn, Clarence Lininger, B. T. Merchant and Vets. W. J. Stokes took the Russian ride Friday. The M.S.S. observed the ride, after which they followed Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., master of the hounds, over a drag hunt in the hills. They were joined by Mrs. J. A. Crane and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, who rode in the hunt.

A clever plan for the escape of three prisoners in the guard house was frustrated Sunday evening, Oct. 11, when a general prisoner informed the officer of the guard of the plans of three prisoners, who had sawed their cell bars preparatory to attempting an escape.

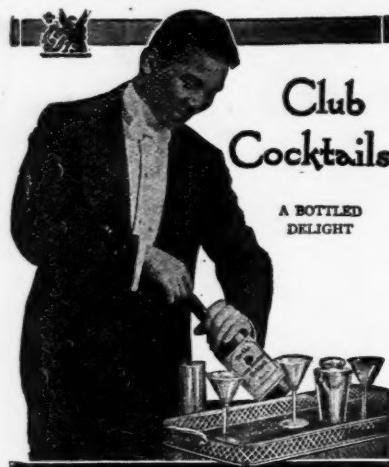
HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Oct. 1, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Major J. A. Penn and Lieut. C. I. Crockett. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Higgins gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann and Major and Mrs. E. B. Gose.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who took command of the garrison Thursday, is staying at the quarters of Capt. E. C. Carey while extensive alterations and repairs are being made on the quarters recently occupied by Col. G. K. McGunnagle, near Jones Station. These quarters were in the olden days the king's hunting lodge. Mrs. Edwards expects to remain in Honolulu until these quarters are ready for occupancy. The stables and servants' quarters have already been moved to the west side, entirely outside the enclosure. The new post athletic field, with its bleachers and grandstands, which is now located about 100 yards south of these quarters, is to be moved to some other part of the post.

Thursday evening will be long remembered by the guests of Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone. Following a delightful dinner party music was enjoyed, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Stone singing solos and duets. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Potter, Major W. S. Guignard and Capt. C. L. Willard. Mrs. W. C. Potter gave an informal tea Tuesday in honor of Mrs. C. M. Bunker, who leaves for San Francisco. The guests enjoyed a musical program, which Mrs. Potter had prepared, in which she sang several selections, with Mrs. Ralph Harrison as accompanist. The guests were Mesdames L. W. V. Kennon, C. M. Bunker, Ralph Harrison, G. McD. Van Poole, H. Lantry, W. D. Chitty, W. P. Ennis, A. F. Cassels, R. O. Mason, Ivens Jones, H. E. Marr,



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J. O. Daly, L. A. Beard, W. H. Dodds, D. L. Stone and W. S. Browning.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, Capt. W. C. Short and Dr. W. Donavin left Thursday for the Island of Hawaii, where they will be guests at the Parker Ranch while selecting horses to be purchased by the Government to complete the equipment of the 4th Cavalry and 1st Field Artillery. At a meeting of the 1st Field Artillery Polo Association, held Wednesday morning, Lieut. Harold S. Naylor was elected captain of the polo team. Lieut. L. A. Beard, the former captain, was elected representative of the 1st Field Artillery on the post polo committee. Lieut. R. L. Maxwell was re-elected secretary and treasurer. An executive council was also elected.

Wednesday was opening night at the new Cavalry Amusement Hall at the Castner Cavalry Post. The first entertainment was a moving picture show, to which all the officers and ladies of the other posts and cantonments were invited. Mary Pickford in "Tess of the Storm Country" was shown Thursday night at the Cavalry-Artillery Amusement Hall and Friday night at the 25th Infantry Amusement Hall. Nearly all the officers and ladies of the garrison were there, many attending both performances.

Capt. Charles M. Bunker, who has for a long time been suffering from sciatica, has been transferred from the Department Hospital to the Letterman Hospital, at San Francisco, and will leave, with Mrs. Bunker, on the Thomas, expected to sail about Oct. 5. Captain Bunker, who has been in command of Battery B, 1st Field Art., is turning over the property to Lieut. P. D. Glassford, recently transferred to that battery. Lieut. George S. Gay will return on the same transport with three months' sick leave. Lieutenant Gay has been suffering from an old injury to his arm received at football, and has recently undergone two operations at the Department Hospital.

Mrs. P. D. Glassford has been away from the post for several days, staying with Mrs. B. H. Watkins in her bereavement. The sad news of Captain Watkins's death has brought sorrow to his many friends in the regiments at Schofield Barracks.

Following the usual Tuesday night hop at the 1st Infantry Club, Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Campbell gave a hop supper in honor of their house guest, Miss Virginia Sullivan. A hop supper was also given by Mrs. William Nalle for a number of the young people. The Bachelor Officers' Mess of the 2d Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and its future destinies have been placed in the hands of Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley. Following the polo game Wednesday, Mrs. L. A. Beard gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Livingston Watrous. Other guests were Lieutenant Watrous, Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Miss Lila McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Naylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones and Lieut. H. W. Huntley. Mrs. Joseph Andrews was also hostess at a delightful after-polo tea. The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Joseph Andrews's on Thursday.

The representatives of Bishop and Company in organizing a branch bank at Schofield Barracks held a reception Wednesday afternoon at the 25th Infantry Club, at which a large number of the officers of the post were present. Following the reception an opportunity was given their guests to inspect the bank premises, a bungalow just west of the 1st Infantry post at Castner. The building is modern in its appointments and pleasing in appearance, harmonizing in its architecture with the new concrete barracks and quarters close by.

Lieut. Col. J. B. McDonald was luncheon guest of Major W. S. Guignard on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle gave a buffet supper before the hop on Tuesday in honor of Miss Katherine Winans and Lieutenant Maxwell. Present: The Misses Winans, Hortense Short, Lila McDonald, Gertrude Hopkins and Betty Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Beard, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews and Lieutenants Robertson, Owens, Richards and Fales.

Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 1, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin P. Jackson, 1st Inf., left for station at Schofield Barracks Sept. 22. Captain Jackson has served with the 2d Infantry for a number of years and while his promotion was a pleasure to his friends, nevertheless the removal of the popular officer and his charming wife was a blow to their large circle. Mrs. Ernest V. Smith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Jackson at dinner the day prior to their departure and they lunched with Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln that day they left.

Capt. and Mrs. Clyde B. Parker gave a supper Sept. 21, following the ladies' night at the regimental mess, for Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. P. B. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Gibbs, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Capt. D. W. Chamberlin. Mrs. Fred A. Cook entertained a large number of the friends of her young son, Master Freddie Cook, Sept. 26 with a children's party, at which numerous games were played and refreshments in abundance were served. Miss Halloran is the guest of her brother, Lieut. George M. Halloran, 2d Inf., having accompanied him upon his return from leave. Miss Gertrude Malone, who has spent the summer as guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. P. B. Malone, has returned to school at Bryn Mawr. On the same boat Mr. Walker Atkinson, a summer visitor at Fort Shafter, left for St. John's School, at Manlius, N.Y. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson are hopeful that they will secure an appointment to West Point for their son, that he may follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather and enter the Service as an officer. The weekly ladies' nights are now planned for a round at auction, in which practically the entire garrison participates. Two hostesses for each evening are designated and these ladies make all arrangements. Prizes are provided for by a moderate assessment. Dancing is enjoyed to vicerola music. The hostesses for the last and most enjoyable of the evenings were Mrs. F. F. Black and Mrs. C. B. Parker. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson had dinner Sept. 25 for Col.

and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Watkins and Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln. Mrs. Ernest V. Smith, who has been in the States for four months, returned by the Sierra Sept. 21. She visited in Alabama and Kansas, accompanied by her young daughter, Dorothy, who has re-entered Castilleja School, at Palo Alto, Cal.

The fortnightly hop took place Sept. 25. Visitors included Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. O'Hara, from Fort De Russy, and Captain Mudd, M.C., from Fort Armstrong. Annual series of polo games for the Hawaiian Islands opened Sept. 16 with a game between the 1st Field Artillery four and the team from Maui, resulting in a defeat for the Army by 14½ to 4½. On the next Saturday the 4th Cavalry team went down before the Oahu players by 16 to 2½. The final game for the local championship between Maui and Oahu was played at Schofield Barracks before a large crowd and went to Oahu by 12½ to 11½. The 1st Field Artillery and 4th Cavalry met in the consolation game on Sept. 30 and the game went to the Field Artillery by 8 to 2½. By this victory the Field Artillery wins the right to play Oahu for the Wall Dougherty Cup.

The Army football teams are inaugurating preliminary training and selection of players. Last year the team of Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, was easily the premier of Service teams in this part of the world. That team has been reorganized and will meet all comers. In addition to the Engineer eleven, the 2d Infantry will appear on the gridiron, as will also teams from the Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, 4th Cavalry and 1st Infantry.

The young son of Lieut. R. B. Love, S.C., has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but is now happily recovering. Lieutenant Love's daughter, Dorothy, has been recently operated on at the Department Hospital; but she is now out of danger. Lieut. F. A. Barker, 2d Inf., is undergoing examination for promotion. As Lieutenant Barker's vacancy as first lieutenant is already in existence, the board is to report the result by cable. Lieut. L. McD. Silverster, 2d Inf., from leave at his old home in Portsmouth, Va., is expected by the next transport. He made the journey to the mainland on the mine planter Ringgold as the guest of Lieutenant Cook, commanding officer of that vessel.

The 2d Infantry is suffering the usual heavy loss this month of regiments that are serving in Oahu. Over seventy-five enlisted members are returning to the States for discharge and next month the draft for discharge by expiration of enlistment will be even heavier. Enlisted men are not contented with conditions of service in the Hawaiian Islands; the reason is thought to be the limited amount of amusements available, coupled with the Department's restrictions as to wearing civilian clothing when the soldier is off duty. Citizen friends of the soldiers in Honolulu, of which there are many, propose to petition the War Department to rescind the order, and the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has determined to carry the matter to the highest authority.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26, the post was inexpressibly shocked by the news that the dead body of Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., had been discovered in the target pit of the post range. The news had been brought by Sergeant Dellingar, Co. I, Engineers, who, with a party of about fifteen men of that company, had been out for an afternoon pig hunt in the hills back of the post and upon their return had found the Captain's body already stiffened in death in the pits. Death had resulted from a pistol shot through the head. Funeral services were held at the post on Sept. 28. The hall of the post Administration Building had been converted into a chapel room with flags, and with the entire garrison as mourners the service of the Episcopal Church was read by Chaplain William R. Scott, 2d Inf. Co. M, of the regiment lately commanded by Captain Watkins, was present in a body and the remainder of the command paraded in front of the headquarters building. The pallbearers were Majors E. V. Smith and H. O. Williams, Captains Jamerson, Harris, McCleave, Chamberlin and Cullison and Lieutenant Hoffman, all 2d Inf. At the conclusion of the services the body was escorted by the entire command to the limits of the reservation and from that point the flag-draped caisson was escorted to Honolulu for cremation. Captain Watkins was an officer of splendid attainments and of the highest fellowship, with his associates, and that his career should have been terminated in the untimely manner that saw its end is a matter of deepest regret to the many friends that knew him but to love him. The dead officer leaves a widow and young daughter, who have received every possible sympathy and help from the families in the post, and are leaving with Captain Watkins's ashes by the Thomas Oct. 5. Mrs. Watkins will go at once to her father's home in Galveston, whither the sympathy of friends will follow her in her bereavement.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Oct. 5, 1914.

Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce was a guest of Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson over night during the stay of the Manchuria at Honolulu Oct. 3. Mrs. Pierce is en route to join Major Pierce at his station in China. The fall maneuvers for the Hawaiian Department are set for Oct. 15 and all mobile troops will participate. It is expected that the troops will be absent from the garrison for fifteen days and that the tactical inspection of the commands will precede the maneuvers. Col. F. H. French, of the 2d, has been designated as assistant to the Department Commander during the tactical inspection. This detail will give Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson the command of the regiment during the period. Cabled advices announce that Capt. A. C. Knowles has been transferred to the 2d Infantry, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Watkins. Captain Knowles has been a member of the 16th Infantry, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. R. Fredendall, 2d Inf., are expecting a visit from Major and Mrs. Fredendall, Q.M.C. Major Fredendall is now stationed at Nagasaki as depot Q.M. and will reach the age for retirement on Nov. 25 and will immediately leave for the States, stopping at Honolulu for the proposed visit with his son.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Oct. 19, 1914.

Major and Mrs. William P. Pence are in Washington, D.C., for a short stay. Capt. and Mrs. Bosley returned last week from a five days' trip to Baltimore. Mrs. H. J. Otto, of Evansville, Ind., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Carpenter, left for her home last Saturday. Mr. Fred Howard and Mr. Lively, of Louisville, Ky., were guests last Monday of Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter.

Capt. Frank J. Miller, who went to Europe on the U.S.S. Tennessee on the relief committee, has returned. Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Allen were guests at the Brick House for a dinner-dance Oct. 9. Lieutenant Austin returned to Fort Hancock last week, after several days' duty on this post.

The quarter field meet was held at this post last Tuesday. The officers and ladies from the surrounding posts were delightfully entertained at luncheon at the Officers' Club by the officers and ladies of this post, while music was furnished by the band. Capt. and Mrs. Roberts had dinner Wednesday of last week for Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts and Capt. and Mrs. Matson. The ladies of the post met at Mrs. S. D. Embick's last Monday for bridge. A club was formed the previous week, to meet every other Monday at the different members' houses.

Capt. and Mrs. Bosley had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Embick and Capt. and Mrs. Kitts. Mrs. W. H. Keighley and small daughter, Alice Edith, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter. Col. and Mrs. Allen of Saturday had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Abbott, of the Engineer Corps; Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Moses, Misses Blesse, Wupperman and Allen, Lieutenants Goolrick, Blackmore and Englehart.

The 123d Co., with Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Edwards and Craig, returned yesterday from a six weeks' stay at Governors Island.

Miss Eleanor Williams was a week-end guest of Mrs. A. Hamilton. Lieut. and Mrs. D. J. MacLachlan were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene. Commander Stirling was a week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne. Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore returned Monday from a visit to his parents at Hampton, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick had dinner Saturday night for Major Young, of Fort Hancock; Major Brown and Captain Martindale, of Fort Wadsworth, and Captain Kilbourne, of

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this post. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Clark motored over from Flushing, L.I., yesterday to see Major and Mrs. Moses. The Misses Blesse, of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Wupperman, of Los Angeles, Cal., are guests for the week of Miss Ethel Allen. Miss Ethel Allen was a guest for the wedding of her cousin, Miss Dorothy Feltorl, at Montclair, N.J., last week. Col. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen entertained at supper on Sunday for their house guests, Misses Blesse and Wupperman, and Lieutenant Englehardt and Craig.

FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 17, 1914.
The annual baseball game between the officers of the 5th Field Artillery and the student officers attending the School of Fire was played Oct. 10 and was one of the chief features of the week and season. The entire garrison and a large number of visitors witnessed the game and rooted for their team. The score was 28 to 19, in favor of the regiment team. The lineup of both teams included a number of former West Point stars and was as follows:

Fifth Field Artillery—Lieutenant Frankenberger, p.; Lieutenant Greenwalt, c.; Lieutenant Cruse, 1b.; Captain De Armond, 2b.; Lieutenant Polk, s.s.; Captain Wood, 3b.; Lieutenant Burr, e.f.; Lieutenant Jones, l.f.; Lieutenant Oliphant, r.f.

School of Fire—Lieutenant Taliaferro, p.; Lieutenant Tindall, c.; Lieutenant Sharp, 1b.; Lieutenant Winton, 2b.; Lieutenant Bloom, s.s.; Lieutenant Hicks, 3b.; Lieutenant Anderson, c.f.; Lieutenant Perkins, l.f.; Lieutenant Dougherty, r.f. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant on Friday evening had dinner for Colonel McGlachlin, Mrs. McGlachlin and Miss McGlachlin, Capt. and Mrs. Wood and Lieutenant Burr. Mrs. McIntyre has returned from an extended visit with her sister and will remain at Fort Sill for a month or more; Captain McIntyre is on duty as military observer with the Austrian army and when last heard from was at Vienna. Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Faulkner celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary on Monday evening, Oct. 12, by entertaining their neighbors of the garrison. Lieutenant Polk had dinner Oct. 11 for Lieut. and Mrs. Thuis, of Oklahoma City. Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse, Miss McGlachlin and Lieutenants Connally, Greenwalt, Jones, Hatch and Capron.

The hop in honor of the School of Fire student officers, fall class, was given on Oct. 9 and was the chief social event of the season and an especially delightful occasion. The large gymnasium was tastefully decorated with festoons of red, white and blue from light to light, with evergreen festoons about the gallery, and flags, bunting and Navajo rugs along the walls. Colonel Adams, Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin were in the receiving line, and almost the entire garrison were present. Among the guests were Miss Thompson, of Washington, D.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Thuis, of Oklahoma City, and the Misses Smith, Ferris and Jerrard, of Lawton. A three-course dinner was served. The Artillery band furnished music throughout the evening. Lieutenants Cruse and Polk were the hop committee, and Lieutenants Frankenberger, Young and Burr the decoration committee.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse had Lieut. and Mrs. Thuis as dinner guests Oct. 9. Lieutenant Thuis is on duty as instructor with the National Guard of Oklahoma. The officers of the Field Artillery stationed at Fort Sill took the Russian ride on Saturday Oct. 17.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser, who were married at Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 6, have returned and are receiving the congratulations of the garrison. Mrs. Hauser was formerly Miss Ohmer and a sister of Mrs. Parrott, whom she visited when Lieutenant Parrott was stationed at Fort Sill. Mrs. McGlachlin entertained at a sewing party Wednesday for Mesdames Sharp, Penwell, Starbird, Oliphant and Miss McGlachlin. Capt. and Mrs. Starbird had dinner Oct. 16 for Colonel Adams, Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Smith, sr., and Lieutenant Dougherty.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Aug. 31, 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Dentler has arrived here for station for a short time. Miss Townsend is with Col. and Mrs. Penrose after a visit to friends on Corregidor. Lieut. and Mrs. Field gave a dinner of fourteen covers Aug. 15, entertaining Col. and Mrs. Penrose, Major and Mrs. Ballou, Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Capt. and Mrs. Wiegenstein, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Sivley and Major Winn. On Aug. 17 Lieut. and Mrs. Hester gave a dinner of eleven covers for Col. and Mrs. Penrose, Capt. and Mrs. Wiegenstein, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Richardson, Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller.

Capt. and Mrs. Shuman were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White Aug. 21. The officers' hop given at the club on Friday evening was a pleasant affair. Lieut. and Mrs. White gave an informal exhibition of several new dances, to the delight of the onlookers. Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Wiegenstein and Mrs. Magee were recent guests of Mrs. Wood at a morning bridge game. The many friends of little Miss Elizabeth Nelson are rejoicing over her steady recovery from her recent illness. Mrs. Charles J. Nelson is in Manila, at the Division Hospital, with her daughter.

Major Wine made a short visit to Manila last week, accompanying Elizabeth Nelson. Mrs. John B. Shuman gave a dinner Aug. 23 in honor of Captain Shuman and to celebrate his birthday. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. Strong and Lieutenant Kuegl. Colonel May was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Owen Meredith Aug. 23. Capt. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant were bridge guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hester this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Faris's dinner guests Aug. 28 were Col. and Mrs. Penrose, Major and Mrs. Ballou, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Sivley, Miss Ballou, Major Winn and Lieutenant Miller. Col. and Mrs. Penrose entertained at a dinner of

nine covers on Aug. 29. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Mrs. Sivley, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Miss Townsend and Colonel May.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Sept. 15, 1914.

Major W. O. Johnson, on his annual inspection of this post, is the guest of Colonel May. Colonel May gave a dinner Sept. 2 for Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel Dentler and Lieutenant Miller. Captain Parrott went up to Manila Sept. 5 for the week-end.

Mrs. Charles J. Nelson and little Miss Elizabeth have returned from the Division Hospital at Manila, the latter being almost well again. Capt. G. W. Leonard reached Manila on the transport Thomas, arriving at this post Sept. 8. He was the guest of Captain Parrott for a few days. Miss Marjory Wood is at home again after a delightful visit to friends in Cavite.

Little Don Wiegenstein celebrated his third birthday by having a party for his little friends, including a trip to the beach. The happy children were Sallie Ballou, Helen Nelson, Lucile Wiegenstein, Henry Hester and Billy Meredith. The Army and Navy Journal brought to Capt. and Mrs. John B. Shuman the first news of their order to return to the States on the October transport. Major Wian and Lieut. and Mrs. M. G. Faris will also go to San Francisco on the October boat. This entire party sailed from Manila Sept. 15 to spend a month in Japan, being much disappointed that they cannot visit China just at this time. Major and Mrs. Charles C. Ballou gave a charming dinner Sept. 3 to Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris and Dr. Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. Shuman and Lieut. and Mrs. Faris were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Field Sept. 8. Capt. and Mrs. Shuman were luncheon guests of Dr. and Mrs. Deaton Sept. 9 and dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White. On Sept. 10 and 11 they were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hester. Lieutenant Kuegler issued invitations to a terrain supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, to be given in the late afternoon of Sept. 10, out at the new Ibaan Bridge. A heavy rain changed the setting a little, but was powerless to dampen the spirit of the occasion. Delicious refreshments were served, including bonbons and a silver Igorot cocktail fork as favors. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Shuman, Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Ballou.

By order of the Commanding Officer, the band gave a special concert on the evening of Sept. 10 in honor of Captain Shuman, who has been the adjutant of the 24th Regiment for some time. Also the band asked and received permission to go to the Batangas station and play a "good-bye" to Capt. and Mrs. Shuman as they were leaving on the afternoon train Sept. 11. Their rendition of "Auld Lang Syne" showed their feeling and found a hearty response in the hearts of the group of friends who had gone from the post to wave Godspeed to this popular couple.

Lieut. and Mrs. Faris were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Black Sept. 11, and luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White Sept. 13. There was an unusually large attendance at the officers' hop given at the club Sept. 11. Lieutenant Kuegler spent the past week-end in Manila. Miss Rector is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Field and several functions are being planned in her honor. Miss Rector is a cousin of Mrs. Field and is making a tour of the Orient with her brother, Mr. Rector. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Wiegenstein and children were passengers on the Thomas, Captain Wiegenstein being granted a leave to visit the States.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1914.

Lieut. Joseph F. Ware left for two months' leave Oct. 8 and announced that upon his return he hoped to bring his bride with him. Lieutenant Hyatt, who has returned to the Army after several years out of the Service, has been assigned to Co. D, 5th Infantry, and is occupying quarters formerly occupied by Mr. Enders at the club. Lieutenants Lamphier and Milburn, recently assigned, have taken suite No. 5 at the club, and Lieutenants Forbes and Lewis are quartered in suite No. 8. Lieut. Clinton W. Russell left Tuesday to spend a leave at his home in Texas before sailing for station in the Philippines, and Lieutenant Curry has moved into the quarters he vacated.

Miss Marie Stevens left Tuesday for a visit to friends in Boston. Major and Mrs. Chamberlin spent the week in New York city. Mrs. Phillips returned the early part of the week, after putting her daughter in boarding school. Capt. and Mrs. Merch. B. Stewart have as guests Capt. and Mrs. Edwin G. Davis, of Boise, Idaho. Miss Stevens had dinner Oct. 10 for Miss Weed, Mr. Noble and Lieutenant Fechét. Lieutenant Fechét was a dinner guest of Miss Weed on Saturday and a member of a box party, given by her later in the evening to see "Milady's Boudoir." Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had a jolly little supper last night for their house guests. Capt. and Mrs. Davis, and for Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

Two unusually good bills at the local opera house, "The Girl of My Dreams," on Monday night, and "Milady's Boudoir," on Saturday night, attracted large crowds, the post people being greatly in evidence, especially at the latter performance, as this exceptionally good play splendidly put on, was written by Mr. Joe Drum, brother of Capt. Hugh A. Drum, who was stationed here some years ago with the 27th Infantry, and a son of the late Capt. John Drum, who was killed at the Battle of San Juan.

Sergt. Edward Carney, retired, was accidentally killed Friday morning by a fall down a flight of stairs at the home of Mr. Meehan, of Plattsburg, where he was temporarily making his home. Sergeant Carney received a severe bolo wound several years ago in an engagement in the Philippines, when a member of the 21st Infantry, for which he received a certificate and medal of honor. He retired as first sergeant about a year ago from Co. D, 26th Infantry, with an excellent record. The funeral was conducted yesterday afternoon by Chaplain Chouinard and the body was interred in the post cemetery.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1914.

Miss Orypha Gatch gave a dinner-dance last Friday, in Alameda, in honor of Miss Frances Ramsey, fiancée of Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, and for Misses Janet Crose, Dorothy Bennett, Frances Ramsey, Priscilla Ellicot, Ensigns Herbert Underwood, Walter O. Henry, William E. Baughman, Thomas L. Gatch and Dr. John Winchester. Misses Crose, Bennett and Ellicot were house guests of Miss Gatch for the weekend. Col. and Mrs. Frank B. McCoy had dinner Friday for Cols. and Mesdames Stephen M. Foote, Alfred M. Hunter, Mrs. J. Saunders, Miss McCoy, Capt. George E. Goodrich and Lieut. James G. Ord.

The dates for the annual test ride for officers stationed in and about the city have been set—they are Oct. 19, 20 and 21. An innovation this year is that the officers will spend each night in a new camp, the first of which will be established near the old Cavalry barracks, in the Presidio, and the others wherever the thirty-mile ride required each day ends. The officers will start at seven o'clock each morning.

Miss Dora Winn, daughter of Major Frank Wian, whose engagement has been announced, was honor guest of Miss Ethel McAllister yesterday at a tea; this afternoon Miss Gertrude Creswell has a small tea for her at the Palace Hotel, the guests being the members of Miss Winn's bridal party. Mrs. Harry L. Kinnison gave a bridge-tea last Saturday in honor of Mrs. Allen Wagner, of Piedmont, and for Mesdames W. H. C. Bowen, Frank B. Walker, John Keaton, Emmons Hill, Frank Wickham, James Everett, Alice Saunders, Guy Knabenshue, James Webb, A. C. Wright, Misses Marion Vestal, Gladys Bowen, Ella Bennett and Margaret Hoey.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees gave a luncheon on board the Engineer boat Suisun on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pendleton, Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Misses Marie Louise Weber, Esther and Lois Foote, Helen Rees, Lieuts. Edgar S. Gorell, Harold R. Bull and Mr. S. L. G. Knox. Last night



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Col. and Mrs. Rees had dinner for Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Major Arthur Thayer, Miss Helen Rees and Mr. Knox. Bridge followed.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Holden, of San Diego, have been spending the week at Del Monte. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader will return to California this month, after an extended sojourn in the East. They are at present in Washington, D.C., having closed their cottage at Jamestown, where they passed the summer with Mrs. Prentiss Bassett. Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen will join Lieutenant Nulsen this month in El Paso.

A dance was given Monday evening by Mrs. James Nalle at the Officers' Club in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis and for Cols. and Mesdames Frank B. McCoy, Stephen M. Foote, Alfred M. Hunter, Capt. and Mesdames Frank S. Hutton, Louis S. Chappelair, John E. Morris, William H. Tobin, William Walsh, Leon L. Roach, Frank H. Adams, D. E. Nolan, Lieuts. and Mesdames D. P. Wood, James E. Chancey, C. M. Butler, F. C. Miller, Misses Katherine Shanks, Margaret Hoey, Gladys Bowen, W. McCoy, Ruth Guyer, Esther Foote, Evelyn Palmer, Lieuts. Paul C. Potter, Raymond O. Barton, James Blyth, Emmon, Lough, John M. Liken, Robinson, Dawson and Trumbull, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin returned Monday to their home at Fort Winfield Scott after an enjoyable visit with Col. and Mrs. Andrew Russell and Miss Margaret Russell, at San José. Miss Russell gave a dinner-dance in their honor on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Major and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest R. Tilton.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 16, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Davis left Oct. 2 on a motor trip and expect to be gone a month. Miss Sarah Hunter left on the Yale Oct. 9 with her house guest, Miss Doyle, of San Francisco. She will visit there about two weeks. Lieutenant McCune, who has received orders to attend the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, will spend a leave of a month or so en route.

Dr. Burnett expects orders to go to Panama shortly. A leave of two months and a half has been granted him. Captain Hunter's mother has just arrived from Pennsylvania to spend the winter with them.

The Militia entrained from their annual encampment here on Tuesday after a very successful two weeks of hard work. They were in command of Major Fay. Major R. R. Raymond came here on the 15th for his riding test. Captain Platt and Colonel Gresham attended target practice of the Militia. Major Grant was a visitor on the post Oct. 15.

CAMP ELDREDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Sept. 12, 1914.

Two companies of the 2d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, and Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, arrived Aug. 30 for target practice and have gone into camp. The officers accompanying the organizations are Captains Moore, Farrow and Parkes and Lieutenants Brewer, Coiner and Lee.

Little Tommy Moorman, Jr., who was in Manila for three weeks in the Department Hospital, returned home with Capt. and Mrs. Moorman Aug. 30. Although steadily improving, he will be confined to the house for some time. Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. R. C. Davis and Captain Hughes, Med. Corps, were Manila visitors during the last week in August. Owing to the heavy storms and typhoon all communication was stopped between Los Baños and Manila for several days.

Lieutenant Van Wormer left for Manila Sept. 5, to conduct to this post sixty recruits who arrived on the transport Thomas. On Saturday evening Mrs. Van Wormer was hostess at bridge for Mesdames Moorman, Knudsen and Grier. Mrs. Holliday spent several days at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, the past week. Frances Holliday returned with her mother from Camp Gregg, where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Northington, Med. Corps, for two months.

Lieutenant Grier left the post Sept. 10 for Fort McKinley, to assume the duties as adjutant of the Provisional Battalion, composed of the machine-gun companies of the 7th and 8th Cavalry and the 8th, 13th and 24th Infantry, which, under the command of Colonel McIver, 13th Inf., will have their firing exercises at Camp Stotsenberg. Mesdames Moorman and Van Wormer spent to-day in Manila. Lieutenant Hobson, transferred to the 15th Infantry and assigned to a company of the 3d Battalion, stationed in Tientsin, China, will leave on the Oct. 15 transport for his new station.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pell leave in a few days for the coast and the Philippine Islands. They are with Mrs. Pell's parents in the city.

Memories of Oct. 14, 1864, the day when the 187th Regiment, New York Volunteers, marched away for the front, were vividly recalled last Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1914, when the veterans of that regiment had a reunion at Fort Porter and stood in front of the old Castle to have their pictures taken together. It was at the window of the Castle that the veterans of the 187th secured their first bay and the Castle is the only building of that date left at Fort Porter. Major Bandholz, to honor the day and veterans, had an escort for them from the 74th armor and later a beautiful dress parade. At the luncheon hour the officers of Fort Porter accompanied those of the 187th to Elmwood Hall for a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." Major Bandholz was called on for a speech, which he gave in his own delightful manner.

To the regret of everyone at Fort Porter and in the 29th

Infantry, Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs leaves to-day for his home in Indiana and later will join his new regiment, the 10th Infantry, stationed at Panama. Lieutenant Jacobs is one of the best shots in the Army, and very athletic. His last prize is a handsome silver cup, won recently on the golf links at Plattsburgh.

Lieut. Walter Robb has gone into business in Buffalo and his Army friends here wish him all success. Miss Mitchell entertained a few friends at bridge on Wednesday in honor of Miss Cooper, of Wichita, Kas.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 21, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young entertained the unmarried members of the garrison Thursday evening at an informal dance in honor of their house guest, Miss Carmen Ghiradelli. Master Babcock Navarro, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. L. C. Brinton, left Thursday for Rock Island Arsenal, where he will join his mother. Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young and Miss Carmen Ghiradelli were dinner guests at the Brick House mess on Friday. On Saturday the two ladies left for a week's visit in Boston.

The first football game of the season was played on Friday afternoon between the 48th Co. and the 113th Co. in a very exciting game; the 113th Co. were victors.

A fire broke out in the storehouse at the proving ground last week very early in the morning and considerable damage was done to the belongings of several of the officers.

Capt. and Mrs. Michael H. Barry are settling in quarters 11, formerly occupied by Capt. L. C. Crawford, Miss Dessaline Shepard, who is attending the cathedral school at Garden City, Long Island, spent the weekend with her parents.

Capt. and Mrs. Millard F. Harmon spent a few days with their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, at the proving ground. On Monday afternoon Mrs. L. C. Brinton entertained a few of the ladies of the garrison in compliment to Mrs. Quayle, mother of Mrs. M. L. Brett. Mrs. Murphy, mother of Lieut. T. R. Murphy, left yesterday for St. Louis, Mo., to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, for several months.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 17, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, who have been in Europe during part of the war time, have arrived in the city and are spending a short leave with the Hines and Vere families, their children having remained here during their absence. They are being entertained by many friends here during their stay. Mrs. Brett and her daughter, Miss Mary Brett, have taken the Drysdale quarters at the post for the autumn and early winter. Colonel Brett remains in Fort Yellowstone at his station. Captain McKain, who has been here visiting his family for a short time, has returned to the border to join his regiment. The McKain baby is now growing quite satisfactorily. Lieut. A. M. Pardoe has been spending a few weeks' leave here, visiting his town and Army friends and staying at the University Club.

Mrs. Willis Uline entertained a few friends Friday at a bridge tea in compliment to Mrs. L. M. Brett. Four tables were played and a number of friends came in for tea, when Miss Jane Uline and Miss Ruth Coffey assisted. Dr. and Mrs. John Hess and their son, Bartlett Hess, entertained Friday evening with a dancing party for Miss Mary Brett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Brett. At the buffet supper Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Miss Genevieve Hoffman, Miss Matilda Axton and Miss Alice Hess assisted.

Lieut. Robert J. Binford has gone to Fort Bliss to join his regiment, the 20th. Mrs. Binford and her children, who are settled at Fort Douglas, will remain for the winter. Adj't. Gen. E. A. Wedgewood, U.N.G., Capt. William C. Webb, of the Salt Lake High School, and others went to Ogden last week to address the parents of the Ogden High School on military education. Lieut. William B. Wallace is back from an inspection trip through the southern part of the state.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 226.)

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Bear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line. 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line. 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line. 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line. 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line. 20(a), 10(b). Lieut.



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

October 24, 1914.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(m), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. En route to Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Iloilo, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-8 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABRENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. En route to Nanking, China.

JAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Tutuila, Samoa.

RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. Surveying off Honolulu.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. En route to Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), o(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (fuel ship, merchant complement). Francis N. L. Cain. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiriam L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second class, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDonagh. In Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. En route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Keltor, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Esten, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Chinwangtao, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 20 for Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. En route to P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

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SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. En route to Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaiah F. Shurtliff, master. At Brindisi, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

RANGER (Public marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. En route to the naval station, Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Btsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Olongapo, P.I. Send mail to the naval station, Guam.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FLASH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis. Blakely, Newport. Dahlgren, Charleston. Morris, Newark. Thornton, Charleston. Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Pontiac, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite. Rapido, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Samoset, Philadelphia. Shabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sioux, Boston.

Sotomo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington. Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington. Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Wahneta, Norfolk. Wahneta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
B-1, Norfolk, Va. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Constellation, Baltimore. Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.
General, Boston. Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
India, Philadelphia. Relief, Olongapo.
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal. Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Iowa, Philadelphia. Terror, Philadelphia.
VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Aileen, Providence, R.I. Granite State, New York city.
Boston, Portland, Ore. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Concord, Seattle, Wash. Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Huntress, St. Louis.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass. Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Somers, Alton, Ill.
Forte, Washington, N.C. (re- Stranger, New Orleans, La.
pairing Norfolk). Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wasp, New York city.
Goldsborough, Bremerton, Wash. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.
Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 13th Cos.
3d Co. (Signal Company).
1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th,
19th Cos.
2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th,
16th, 17th Cos.
3d Regt., Major John H. Russell, 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st,
22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H.
Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.

5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock. Col. Charles A. Doyen,
37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.
M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Col. Randolph Dickens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, Jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col.
Laurence H. Moses.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Frederic L. Bradman.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col.
Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt.
Presley M. Rixey, Jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos.,
Major Dion Williams.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. J. C. Fegan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Doner, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, Capt. William C. Harlee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rainbow, 1st Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William E. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southerly, N.Y., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William S. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Doxey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

A writer in the British Medical Journal speaks of the precautions taken in examining recruits for the army and gives directions for the prevention of sore feet. He advocates three general rules: the wearing of properly fitting shoes, the proper preparation of such shoes, and the adoption of prophylactic treatment of the feet in anticipation of foot trouble. The service shoes, he points out, are hard and unyielding and should be well softened before being issued, the best softening agent being castor oil. Such shoes should be immersed in this oil at least five or six days before giving them to recruits. The stiffest parts of the shoes most likely to give rise to sores are just above the instep, the heel and about the great toe, and such parts should be thoroughly softened. Marching properly graduated is an excellent treatment for flat foot, coupled with good food and physical drill.

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It is really surprising, he says, how cases of extreme flat foot have recovered themselves under this treatment. Bromidrosis and hyperidrosis easily cause sores. A recommended routine treatment is this: Washing of the socks every second or third day. The feet are carefully washed daily with soap and cold water and then rubbed with methylated spirit; they are then dusted over with boric powder. Before a march the socks are soaped well and dusted with boric powder. A warning is given against expecting too much at first in the way of marching and work from men of the territorial force newly mobilized. Short and easy marches at first, carrying only a part of their kit, increased gradually while they are becoming accustomed to their new surroundings, are most important points, but very likely to be overlooked. The British Red Cross Association has issued a leaflet giving directions for the prevention and treatment along the same lines. These rules, of course, are not expected to be lived up to in such continuous fighting as the troops have been seeing in France, where the men have not had their clothes off for days at a time and when it has been one steady struggle for days at a time.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company announces that it has established a resident agency in San Francisco. Mr. Charles A. French, a thoroughly practical man, who has been with the company practically since its inception, will be in charge, with an office in the Chronicle Building. It is expected that the large number of stockholders of the company on the Pacific coast will welcome this agency in San Francisco, as it will greatly facilitate their making purchases.

An English army officer thus describes the flight of an aeroplane: "While I was at the station a German aeroplane came over; there was something terrifying about it, it was so aggressive-looking, black and hawk-like. Instantly panic prevailed among the people, women fainted, screamed and rushed here and there. Railway officials blazed away with rifles, which only added to the

confusion. Several English wounded were there absolutely unmoved and smiling indulgently at the excitability of the male portion of the panickers. The invader had short shrift, for soon, like a bird, one of our aeroplanes shot up in pursuit, followed swiftly by two others. Up they went, circling and maneuvering until one got above the German, forcing him down until a shot brought him down with a rush—dead."

Inasmuch as wire is commonly used for obstructive purposes, it is noteworthy that the cars which the Germans use for field work are fitted with curved steel rods on the forefront. One of these has a cutting edge, and whenever wire is encountered it is caught up by the plain rod and passed on to the cutting edge, by which it is automatically severed.

From Zomba, the headquarters of the British government in Nyasaland, comes this story:

"The German steamer Von Pismann was reported to be on the east coast of Nyasa, beached and under repair, so the British government steamer Guendolen was armed and sent up to take her. The Guendolen approached,

cleared for action.

"A gun was fired, and missed; again, and missed, and yet again, and missed. A fourth shot scored an outer on the gangway. Then the German skipper appeared and shook his fist at the Guendolen and shouted:

"'You mean, you — fool? If you fire again you will hit the ship.'

"He was informed that war had been declared. He was amazed.

"Resistance was useless. The ship was dismantled."

First Native: "We're doin' fine at the war, Jarge."
Second Native: "Yes, Jahn; an' so be they Frenchies."
First Native: "Ay; an' so be they Belgians an' Rooshians." Second Native: "Ay; an' so be they Allies. Oi dunno where they come from, Jahn, but they be devils for fightin'." —Punch.



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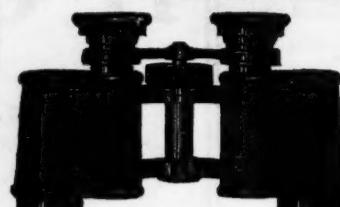
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